

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1974

No. 28,565

Established 1837

Caramanlis Unit Winning 56% of Votes in Greece



Associated Press

Constantine Caramanlis voting in Athens yesterday.

ATHENS, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Premier Constantine Caramanlis's New Democracy party today won an overwhelming victory in Greece's first parliamentary elections in 10 years. Tonight he called on all Greeks to unite and cope with the country's problems.

With results counted in 4,800 of the nation's 12,500 election districts, his party was receiving 55.9 per cent of the vote. If the trend continued, his followers could win 190 of the 300 seats in parliament.

The Liberal Center Union-New Forces party was polling about 20.4 per cent of the vote. The anti-American Panhellenic Socialist Movement, led by a former University of California economics professor, Andreas Papandreou, was obtaining about 13 per cent and the leftist coalition including Greece's two Communist parties was taking about 8 per cent.

The election was the first free vote in Greece in a decade. "The people have already made their choice," Mr. Caramanlis said in a midnight victory statement. "Now we must be united by our common duty to contribute in settling the foundations of democracy and securing progress for our country."

Victors and Vanquished
"Because the problems of the nation are many and crucial, victors and vanquished alike, respecting the people's decision and the rules of democracy, must assist in the smooth and calm

known until tomorrow when returns are in from the islands and some of the more remote country areas.

Winning a majority of the seats in parliament would enable Mr. Caramanlis to end the New Democracy-Center Union coalition that has ruled since the fall of

development of our national life," the 67-year-old Premier said.

Mr. Caramanlis expressed his gratitude to those who voted for him and assured them that he "will do whatever is within my power to justify their trust."

According to political observers here, Mr. Caramanlis's party will win enough seats to allow him to go ahead with his plans to revise the constitution and create a strong executive as a deterrent against political upheaval.

A Caramanlis spokesman, former Information Minister Panayiotis Lambrias, said: "The actual results have surpassed our predictions. The present trend shows that we will receive about 55 per cent of the popular vote."

If the trend of the vote continued, Mr. Caramanlis's party

would obtain the largest popular mandate in Greek election history.

The Center Union's late former Premier George Papandreou, father of Andreas Papandreou,

got 55.2 per cent of the vote in the last elections. In February 1964, the record for a mandate.

Tonight, thousands of Athenians, carrying placards, gathered in the center of the city, outside the offices of the New Democracy party, shouting slogans and cheering for Mr. Caramanlis.

Mr. Lambrias said the New Democracy party was winning unexpected votes in Athens where the leftists were failing to get the 20 per cent forecast by pollsters.

The final vote count will not be

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Ford Leaves for 8-Day Voyage in the Far East

Visits to Japan, South Korea, Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—President Ford left today for his first major diplomatic venture, an eight-day trip to Japan, South Korea and the Soviet Union that will test his negotiating skill and world image.

Communists, Socialists and other anti-government groups planned protests in Japan over charges that nuclear weapons have been brought into Japanese ports by U.S. warships.

The presidential jet, Air Force One, took off from nearby Andrews Air Force Base at 9:47 a.m. Its first stop, for refueling, was Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage, Alaska. The presidential party will arrive tomorrow in Japan.

In a departure statement at the White House, Mr. Ford said: "I am deeply conscious of the need to continue the quest for peace. I would rather travel thousands of miles for peace than take a single step toward war."

As President, Mr. Ford has left the country once, meeting Mexican President Luis Echeverria in Mexico.

In Japan, Mr. Ford will meet Premier Kakuei Tanaka, whose political position has been shaky. Questions about his wealth and financial dealings as well as the nuclear-arms controversy may lead to his political undoing.

Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will try to clear this hurdle by stressing the country-to-country relationship.

Mr. Ford's four-day visit, the first to Japan by an incumbent U.S. president, will involve talks on security, nuclear nonproliferation and oil, although its primary purpose is to calm fears about U.S. overtures to China and reassure Tokyo that it will be protected in any union of oil-consuming nations.

The administration is keeping Mr. Ford's South Korea stop on a low key.

A State Department report issued last month said, "We do not approve of Korea's policies on human rights." The government of President Chung Hee Park has arrested some of the country's most prominent citizens, including the only living former president, a Roman Catholic bishop, Protestant clergymen and dissident writers.

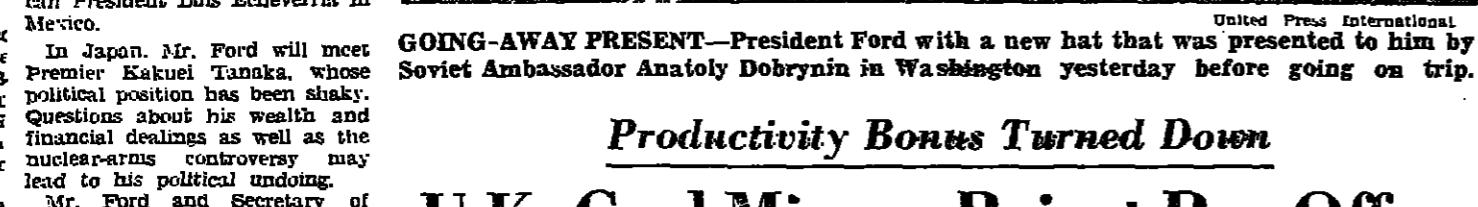
However, the United States considers South Korea important strategically. There are some 35,000 American troops and a large arsenal of nuclear weapons based there.

"We share a common devotion to the preservation of peace and the deterrence of aggression," Mr. Ford said.

The high point of the trip is expected to be the meeting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Vladivostok next Saturday and Sunday. The Russians are eager

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United Press International

Productivity Bonus Turned Down

U.K. Coal Miners Reject Pay Offer

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Britain's miners demonstrated new militancy today by turning down government proposals that would have paid them more money for producing more coal.

The results of a ballot by the miners showed that a productivity plan was rejected by a majority of more than 46,000 votes. Some 61.5 per cent voted against the proposal put forward by the National Coal Board, which runs the nationalized coal industry.

The decision by the miners raised the possibility of another battle this winter over pay. The miners, whose strike last winter brought down the Conservative government and led to widespread power cuts, are expected to ask for wage increases well beyond informal guidelines shaped by the Labor government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson and the trade union movement.

One of the most serious challenges to Labor's "social contract" for wage restraint by unions is expected to come from the miners. The unwritten contract under which the government has pledged to work for social equity in exchange for reasonable limits on pay claims, is generally regarded as a fragile anti-inflationary tool, at best.

A variety of reasons contributed to the decision by the miners

against the bonuses for producing more coal. Some argued that while the plan would have meant more for some in the pits, it would also have served to undermine the upcoming general pay demand for all miners.

Moreover, the issue touched emotional strains among the miners, who fought for years to phase out arrangements for "piecework" rates for those working underground at the coal face. The miners thus made it clear that they preferred one rate for the job rather than differences in earnings at different pits.

Leftist leaders of the mine

workers also argued that the incentive plan would lead miners to take unnecessary risks to produce more. Posters urging a "no" vote said the plan would "mean more blood on Britain's coal, deaths and more serious injuries."

Because of the prospect of coal shortages this winter, the coal board and government officials had hoped the miners would have gone along with the incentive plan. Some 70 per cent of Britain's electrical power comes from coal-fired generators and coal stocks are dangerously low.

Government officials said they could not predict the extent of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bonn Takes Laissez-Faire Stand On Money-Market Value of Mark

BONN, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—West Germany does not intend to make financial policy moves leading to a change in the deutsche mark's value on world money markets, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said today.

Mr. Gruenewald said West Germany had no objection if market forces on the international exchanges themselves produce a certain rise in the value of the mark. There is, however, no question of monetary policy measures aimed at a deliberate change in the mark's parity.

The mark rose against many currencies on Thursday and Friday, particularly steeply against the dollar and the pound.

Today's government statement reinforces views of financial observers here that any formal revaluation of the mark has been virtually ruled out for the present.

modest power, and it could lead to our upgrading relations with Canada, Australia, Brazil, Rhodesia and South Africa at the expense of Western Europe, Japan and the less developed countries."

"And don't forget," he continued, "this is a big money issue—price-busting by stockpiling resources, then selling them off at cheaper than prevailing rates to American business, cost-sharing on resource development between government and industry, holding stocks for industry at the taxpayer's expense—and that goes beyond foreign policy."

Optimism

The optimistic administration study, undertaken in response to fears that the Arab oil embargo could be duplicated by other resource producers, is based on the prediction that "we do not face

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U.S. Sees No Crisis on Imported Resources

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—A study conducted within the Ford administration has concluded that the United States will have a sufficient supply of imported raw materials from asbestos to zinc through the end of this century and will not face a resource crisis like the oil crisis.

Nevertheless, high officials are expected to consider a program both to protect the country against the limited weaknesses revealed in the study—in bauxite, chromium and platinum—and to further strengthen overall American self-sufficiency in industrial resources.

"No decisions have been made yet," a White House official explained. "But the study does consider the consequences of com-

risk of exhaustion of world reserves of critical material within the period we can foresee, through the end of this century."

This is in flat contradiction to a 1972 Club of Rome report done at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which held that population growth would soon outstrip available supplies of raw materials.

The administration study, which is entitled "Critical Imported Materials" and which engaged the staffs of 10 executive branch departments and bureaus, was completed in September and recently obtained by The New York Times.

Without dissent, the authors say no difficulties whatever in meeting strategic resource requirements out of the 81 different materials currently imported by

Country	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
Austria	1.5	1.5	0
Belgium	1.5	1.5	0
Denmark	3.0	3.0	0
Eire	11.5	11.5	0
Finland	2.5	2.5	0
France	1.5	1.5	0
Germany	12.0	12.0	0
Greece	1.5	1.5	0
India	1.5	1.5	0
Iraq	1.5	1.5	0
Ireland	2.0	2.0	0
Italy	1.5	1.5	0
Japan	1.5	1.5	0
Kuwait	1.5	1.5	0
Lebanon	1.5	1.5	0
Malta	1.5	1.5	0
Netherlands	1.5	1.5	0
New Zealand	1.5	1.5	0
Portugal	1.5	1.5	0
Russia	1.5	1.5	0
Spain	1.5	1.5	0
Sweden	1.5	1.5	0
Switzerland	1.5	1.5	0
United Kingdom	1.5	1.5	0
Yugoslavia	1.5	1.5	0

U.S. imports exports in \$100 million.

25,000 Policemen Assigned

Heavy Security Measures Slated for Ford by Japanese

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The most extensive security network in postwar Japanese history will greet President Ford at Haneda Airport tomorrow afternoon. Some 35,000 policemen have been assigned to the airport, the state guest house, embassies, government buildings and key roadways to thwart expected demonstrations by radical groups.

The Metropolitan Police Department, which described its protective operations as "unprecedented," raided the headquarters of four student radical groups today in an effort to forestall trouble. One of the raids was

against the Marxist Youth League, which engineered fire-bomb attacks on Thursday against the U.S. and Soviet embassies here.

Mr. Ford's airport reception is scheduled to be brief and restrained. A ceremonial welcome, led by Emperor Hirohito, is planned for Tuesday morning, behind the high and well-guarded fences of the 28-acre state guest house grounds.

Rallies by leftist groups today drew only about one-third of the anticipated crowds. Organizers conceded vast differences between the situation today and the 1960 public turnout that forced cancellation of President Dwight D. Eisenhower's planned visit.

The major rally sponsored by the Socialist and Communist parties and allied labor organizations drew a turnout estimated by the police and journalists at around 35,000. The sponsors had announced in advance that 100,000 persons would attend.

Opposition to the presidential trip—on the ground that it will strengthen the U.S.-Japan military alliance—was listed third among the slogans for the rally, behind an attack on Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka's shaky leadership and a demand for the opening of a special session of the national legislature.

The agriculture fund, which had been proposed originally by Algeria, Iran and Venezuela, should be supported "on a voluntary basis" by developed countries and "all those developing countries that are in a position to do so," the conference suggested.

Establishment of the fund amounted to a recognition by the conference that the widening food gap between rich and poor countries can be bridged only by injections of aid that stimulate production in the poorer countries.

Americans here have been cautious in assessing the agricultural development fund. They noted that the United States has budgeted some \$675 million this year in aid for nutritional programs and technical assistance.

Mr. Martin said that the proposed fund could be "very significant" if it takes a substantial amount of new money."

The Europeans have been even more cautious in committing themselves to new projects here, because of the political pressure they are feeling from their own farmers. While the Europeans accepted the concept of international grain stockpiles, they have expressed concern privately that the system could stabilize prices at a level that would cause further unrest among their farmers.

Profound Consequences
Despite these uncertainties there was a general feeling as this meeting ended that a start had been made in facing up to the profound economic, social and political consequences of the present world food crisis.

Among the major accomplishments cited here last night were the steps toward establishing a system of world "food security," through the keeping of grain stockpiles of a size to be negotiated later and through expanded exchanges of information on crops, harvests and weather conditions.

The newly established World Food Council will be at the head of a newly organized food bureaucracy in the United Nations and its Food and Agriculture Organization.

The council will be established by the General Assembly and will report to the assembly through the UN Economic and Social Council.

The council will probably be based in Rome, at the facilities of the FAO here. Its 20 to 25 members, elected by the General Assembly, will have responsibility for giving advice to countries and international organizations, but no authority to give orders or directions. Under it will be various committees on food aid, food security, fertilizer research and technical assistance for agriculture.



MIXED EMOTIONS—Although railroad workers rallied in Tokyo yesterday to denounce President Ford's coming visit and to proclaim a protest strike tomorrow, the city's main street, the Ginza, was decked out with welcome signs and the American flag.

Associated Press

Rome Talks Vote Plan to End Hunger

(Continued from Page 1)

long-term program to help developing countries increase their own agricultural production through use of new methods, seeds and technology.

The conference approved an international fund for agricultural development for this purpose.

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Ford Begins 8-Day Trip To Far East

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to size up the new President, whose record in foreign affairs has been limited.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev may settle on guidelines for negotiations in Geneva to produce a 10-year treaty limiting missiles, launchers, warheads and bombers. It could be signed at the Washington summit meeting next June. The current U.S.-Soviet nuclear weapons pact expires in 1977.

Mr. Kissinger told reporters en route to Anchorage that there was "a slightly better than even chance of an agreement" between Mr. Brezhnev and the President next year on a pact covering offensive and defensive missiles until 1985. At Vladivostok, there could be progress "maybe on numbers, maybe on the approach" to an extended nuclear arms agreement, he said.

Midcast a Topic

The Middle East is also expected to be high on the agenda. U.S. officials have only lately begun to describe Moscow as "obstructionist" to U.S. efforts to achieve a settlement between Israel and the Arabs. The Soviet military buildup in Syria is viewed with serious concern.

Mr. Kissinger has said that he is convinced there is no immediate danger of fighting, but he also has given veiled warnings to Moscow not to encourage a Syrian attack. Mr. Ford, Mr. Kissinger and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger have discussed contingencies in case a war should break out during the President's trip.

Mr. Ford will be home for Thanksgiving, Nov. 28, but Mr. Kissinger will be in Peking, reassuring Chinese leaders that the United States and the Soviet Union are not conspiring against them.

Repeating his recent request to world opinion for "six months' grace," Mr. Vorster said this did not mean he had asked for time to "turn South Africa upside down."

Criticizing "malicious and completely distorted" interpretations which he said had been placed on his earlier speech, Mr. Vorster said at a political meeting here that whites would continue to govern South Africa.

There would be majority rule in the republic, he added, but in accordance with the government's apartheid policies it would be, for example, a majority of Tswanas in Tswana land, Vendas in Venda land and of other African ethnic groups in their own homelands.

The development of South Africa as a "multinational" country in this way meant that it was governed not by a process of discrimination, but by a process of differentiation, the Prime Minister said.

Asked on television whether the United States would be in the same position it was last winter if a new Mideast war broke out in the next two months, Mr. Morton replied: "I would say that's a pretty good assessment. We are in the same fix we were in before. I think basically we do not have in our system a large inventory."

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'Protectionism,' 'Panamanian' Charged

International Airlines Angry Over 'Fly America' Campaign

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—A controversial Ford administration program aimed at general economic aid for troubled Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines has angered rival carriers.

Foreign airlines are accusing the administration and the two U.S. airlines of distorting the truth, "protectionism," "panic," "economic chauvinism," "Panamanian," and other misdeeds that they assert are making an already

depressed international travel market even more so.

If the United States proceeds much further, executives of some foreign airlines are warning, the result could be an international free-for-all of restrictive regulations that could tie up much of the world air commerce.

International flag airlines are usually rather clucky. While there are periodic disputes over the price of tickets, they still work together closely on everything from aircraft design to deciding how many ounces of gin to use in martinis served at \$5.00 each.

Travel Slump

However, a deepening slump in international travel, excess capacity and the soaring cost of fuel have caused unusual competition recently as all fight for more passengers.

The controversy now centers on a "Fly America" campaign and diplomatic efforts to reduce access to the U.S. travel market by some foreign airlines.

Knut Hagrup, the president of Scandinavian Airlines (SAS) and also of the International Air Transportation Association, said last week in San Francisco: "Nations have gone to war in the past over spices and furs and sugar. While I doubt we will ever go to war over airlines, we can make life quite unpleasant for each other in other ways."

"Protectionism of this sort is a two-edged sword, and once you pick it up, you never can be sure who will be wounded by it."

According to an analyst, the situation calls to mind the theory of Thomas Malthus, the 19th-century Englishman who asserted that population increased faster than production, and the inevitable result was disaster, unless wars or famine intervened.

"The airlines' problems are a reverse of that—to much production [excess capacity] and too little population to fill the seats. They're fighting for survival," Mr. Hagrup said.

7-Point Program

In September, after President Ford decided not to support requests for federal subsidies for Pan Am and TWA, Transportation Secretary Claude Brinegar announced a seven-point program designed to improve the financial health of the two airlines.

It included, among other things, an effort to encourage American citizens and travel agents to give preference to U.S. airlines, diplomatic efforts to reduce what the government considered excess foreign airline flights to this country and a program to retaliate against what Pan Am had alleged were "discriminatory" fees that American carriers must pay in some foreign countries.

Subsequently, the Commerce and Transportation Departments launched the Fly America program. And a new hard line over foreign airline capacity is being put to its first test in current negotiations with the Dutch government over the number of flights to this country by KLM, the Dutch airline.

KLM operates 26 jumbo jet round trips weekly between this country and Amsterdam, compared with 12 round trips by narrow-body jets of Pan Am. State Department negotiators are seeking to cut the KLM schedule by 50 per cent.

All of this has stirred reactions abroad. In recent weeks, airlines from Australia, France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the Netherlands have issued statements attacking American policy.

Mail Charges

Pan Am argues that foreign airlines are often paid five times as much as Pan Am to carry U.S. mail; that American lines frequently pay exorbitant airport landing fees abroad; that the U.S. Export-Import Bank indirectly subsidized foreign airlines with low-interest loans to buy American-built jets; and that foreign airlines were given a disproportionate access to the American passenger market.

In a typical statement, Kilchi Ito, the Japan Air Lines vice-president for the Americas, said such charges are "not consistent with the facts."

He noted that four American airlines are permitted to fly to Japan, while only one Japanese airline flies to this country.

Similarly, John Howe, chief executive in this country for Qantas, the Australian airline, while conceding that landing fees in Sydney were high, said that they cover many services and rentals for which Qantas is billed separately in this country.

Bonn Aide Warns On U.S. Pullback

BONN, Nov. 17 (AP).—West Germany's foreign minister today warned that any unilateral reduction of U.S. forces in Europe would sharply shift an already unfavorable balance of power in favor of the Warsaw Pact nations.

"The continuing military buildup of the Warsaw Pact—even in this time of détente—wears us daily to oppose any weakening of our defensive capabilities and the unity of the Atlantic alliance," Hans-Dietrich Genscher said.

Speaking before delegates of the eighth German-American Conference, Mr. Genscher stressed that there was a "gradual, but steady" shifting of the power scales in favor of Eastern Europe.

Sen. Young '76 got a total of 114,849 votes and Mr. Guy 114,673. The State Canvassing Board is scheduled to meet Tuesday for certification of the election results, after which a recount can be demanded. Mr. Guy, 55, has not indicated whether he would seek a recount.

Young Is Seen Victor By 176-Vote Margin

BISMARCK, N.D., Nov. 17 (AP).—Sen. Milton Young, R-N.D., appears to have won the U.S. Senate race by 176 votes over former Democratic Gov. William Guy, according to unofficial final figures.

Sen. Young '76, got a total of 114,849 votes and Mr. Guy 114,673. The State Canvassing Board is scheduled to meet Tuesday for certification of the election results, after which a recount can be demanded. Mr. Guy, 55, has not indicated whether he would seek a recount.



BUSY SEASON—Harry Gersie checks wallet in Chicago, seeking clue to its owner.

Post Office Wallet Man Keeps Busy

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP).—

Harry Gersie, 59, is "wallet man" in the dead-letter department of Chicago's main post office. Through his work, more than 15,000 lost or stolen wallets or purses were returned to owners in the past year.

The Chicago post office and others in 12 major cities provide such a service in part because pickpockets and purse snatchers find mailboxes a con-

venient way to dispose of evidence. Those who come upon lost wallets often put their finds into a mailbox too. The cash has usually been removed.

The Christmas shopping period is Mr. Gersie's busiest time and he says he is prepared to handle about 100 pocketbooks and wallets a day.

Thieves often seek only cash, leaving credit cards and identi-

cation papers. These lead Mr. Gersie to the owners. He puts the wallet in an envelope, weighs it and marks it for postage due.

The average cost to an owner is 35 cents but women's purses run pretty high—I had one recently that weighed six pounds and required \$4.38 in postage due. We get 10 or 15 purses a week," he said.

He said only about one wallet in 500 will have any cash in it

and the rest will be empty.

Mr. Gersie said he has found

who later discharged the individual.

The report cites instances of FBI agents' use of citizen-band radio to provide misinformation to demonstrators using the same frequency.

Egregious' Acts

The report also called "egregious" such FBI acts as forging business cards for informant purposes, reproducing a group leader's signature stamp, reproducing a group's recruitment card and investigating the love life of a group leader for a report to the press.

But the bulk of the counter-intelligence programs—called "Cointelpro"—fell into 11 other categories which the report appeared to consider proper.

The most-used practices, the report said, were these:

• Sending anonymous or fictitious materials to members or groups, designed to create division. About 40 per cent of "Cointelpro" fell in this category.

• Leaking secret material or giving public material to "friendly media representatives" to expose the aims and activities of groups.

• Use of informants to disrupt activities.

• Advising other law enforcement agencies of criminal violations by members of target groups.

• Informing employers, credit bureaus and other economic associates of an individual's group activities.

• Interviewing members to let them know the FBI was aware of their activities.

Nixon Told to Rest and Sleep On Hospital Bed in His Home

By Lawrence K. Altman

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 17 (NYT).—Former President Richard Nixon has been spending the weekend under doctor's orders to rest and sleep on the hospital bed that was moved into his bedroom at his estate here, after his discharge from a hospital Thursday for the second time in recent months.

The lower end of the hospital bed was cranked up so he could keep his phlebitis-damaged left leg elevated and outstretched to minimize chances of further complications.

Mr. Nixon's doctors were checking on his convalescence at home as they did after his first discharge. They are trying to keep him from developing a post-phlebitis syndrome—that is, permanent leg swelling, skin ulcers and infection.

Lung Problems Remain

But this time the doctors said they are concerned about a new list of potential problems. When Dr. John Lungeron, Mr. Nixon's physician, sent the former president home, he said Mr. Nixon still had lung problems. His left lung is partly compressed by an accumulation of fluid. An area in

the right lung is partly devoid of air.

Dr. Eldon Hickman, Mr. Nixon's surgeon, said he did not foresee the need for a third hospitalization.

However, he added: "I don't anticipate a grave danger with the type of progress that he's had, but I think it would be unrealistic to guess and speculate that problems wouldn't develop in the future."

Mr. Nixon's instructions are not to stand, sit or walk for extended periods of time. He is limited to short walks that do not tire his muscles while waiting for an examination by a team of three doctors appointed by U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica, who is presiding over the Watergate cover-up trial. The court-appointed doctors are to determine if Mr. Nixon can testify at the trial.

Book Deadline for Nixon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (WP).—Mr. Nixon is under a contract to complete the first half of his memoirs by April 1976, for an unidentified "major publisher in this country," according to papers filed in U.S. District Court here Friday.

The book contract and deadline were disclosed in an affidavit by a Nixon aide, Franklin Gammon, and were cited as one reason that Mr. Nixon needs access to papers and documents from his White House years as soon as possible.

The affidavit was filed as U.S. District Judge Charles Richey began a hearing into the complex legal question of ownership of presidential papers and the validity of two separate agreements involving Mr. Nixon's White House files.

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By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of a death squad at one time or another," Mr. Foster told the commission. He said he meant the idea as a practical joke.

Riots Over 8c Fare

CALI, Colombia, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Troops patrolled this southwestern Colombian city after riots in which eight people died at least 30 were injured and 325 arrested. The riots were sparked by the doubling of municipal bus fares to the equivalent of 8 U.S. cents.

Thursday.

In Letter to President

Flanigan Withdraws Name For Spanish Ambassadorship

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Peter Flanigan withdrew yesterday as President Ford's nominee to be ambassador to Spain, thus eliminating a threatened second confrontation over the controversial nomination of the former White House aide to Richard Nixon.

In a letter released by the White House, Mr. Flanigan said he has decided that he could best serve the President "by asking that you not resubmit my nomination." His initial nomination, made by President Ford in September, died a procedural death earlier this month following a bitter hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

At least 10 of the committee's 17 members were reported as either opposed to the nomination or disinclined to vote in Mr. Flanigan's confirmation without

Misunderstanding Cited

In his subsequent Senate testimony, Mr. Flanigan said the allegations that he was involved in the selling of ambassadorships while serving in the White House.

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At least 10 of the committee's 17 members were reported as either opposed to the nomination or disinclined to vote in Mr. Flanigan's confirmation without

misunderstanding. Kalmbach told the House Judiciary Committee last summer that Mr. Flanigan had telephoned him in 1971 and described Mrs. Parkas as interested in giving \$250,000 to the Nixon campaign for an ambassadorship to Costa Rica.

After the White House announced the nomination of Mr. Flanigan, who served in the Nixon administration as director of the Council of International Economic Policy, Sen. Eagleton circulated a lengthy letter attacking Mr. Flanigan's involvement in a series of controversial actions. These included his efforts to block anti-pollution legislation for the alleged benefit of manufacturers and the oil industry, and his involvement in the International Telephone & Telegraph anti-trust case.

The nomination was also criticized by the American Service Association, the main professional organization of U.S. diplomats, largely because of his alleged role in the sale of ambassadorships.

The action will apply to Canadian cattle, "ef, veal, swine and pork."

The spokesman said the action was intended to force removal of the Canadian quota. "If the Canadians remove their restriction, we will remove ours," he said.

Cosmos-694 Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Soviet scientists launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-694, yesterday, Tass said.



CHANGES PLEA — Robert Lopez, 20, has pleaded guilty to robbing John F. Kennedy Jr. of a bicycle and a tennis racket in Central Park last May. Lopez was awaiting sentencing in another bicycle theft when he changed his plea from not guilty. Sentencing was deferred.

Paris Police Stop 9,000

PARIS, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Nine thousand persons were stopped for identity checks in the Paris area Friday as part of Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski's campaign to halt an increase in crime in France.

Import quotas on foreign beef have been suspended in the United States since July, 1972, when former President Richard Nixon acted to reduce inflationary pressures.

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The

On Funding Request**Democrats' Gain in Congress Poses Problems for Inflation-Hit Pentagon**

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON Nov. 17 (NYT).—The heavy Democratic gains in the Nov. 5 elections present the Pentagon with new and particularly troublesome problems in getting what it wants out of the Congress.

In the past, whenever the Pentagon came under attack on Capitol Hill, it could depend on the House to come to its defense against the slings in the Senate, usually with comfortable 40-to-50-vote margins. But ideological switches are expected to make a 30-to-40-vote difference in the new House, with a coalition of younger liberals and moderates making it an even battle there, as it has been in the Senate.

From the Pentagon's perspective, the weakening of its con-

gressional support could not come at a worse time, for the defense program is headed for its most serious re-examination in the postwar period. The outcome depends in a large measure upon how much money the new Congress is willing to vote for defense.

Basic Questions

The re-examination, demanded for years by a congressional minority, finally has been forced on both the executive branch and Congress by inflation. With the defense budget being eroded by soaring inflation and the Pentagon pressing for additional money to offset inflation, basic questions are arising about how much defense the nation needs and how much it can afford.

The defense program has never been reviewed in that harsh,

budgetary perspective. For all the laments about a rising defense budget, the underlying feeling, in both the executive branch and Congress, had been that the nation could afford whatever the Pentagon thought was required.

By Pentagon calculations, inflation already has taken a serious toll in the defense program. Because of rising prices on everything from tanks to fuel, the military services now find themselves \$8 billion short of funds to procure weapons and materials already approved and presumably fully funded by Congress.

If the Pentagon has its way, defense spending would rise next year to about \$66 billion, compared to \$64 billion in the current fiscal year. Appropriations, not all of which are spent in one year, would jump from \$63

billion to about \$104 billion. This obviously presents a difficult policy choice for the Ford administration as it pursues its anti-inflation policy of holding down federal spending.

Second-Class Status

Without a substantial increase in the defense budget, however, the Pentagon sees the nation headed toward second-class military status compared to the Soviet Union, whose military program continues to grow in real terms at a rate of 3 to 5 per cent a year.

"The question," Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said recently, "is does the United States wish to maintain a military balance or does it not? If we are going to disarm as a nation and accept second-class

status as a military power, we should do so consciously rather than allowing the erosion of purchasing power for the Department of Defense to drive us into that second-class status."

To some Pentagon critics, Mr. Schlesinger is overstating the case. They contend that surely some savings can be found in wasteful or low-priority programs.

Torch of Freedom

A fundamental reassessment of the defense program would include whether so many troops should be maintained overseas, whether it is necessary to continue a buildup of strategic weapons, and ultimately whether the United States can and should continue to carry Mr. Schlesinger's "torch of freedom" for the world.



James Schlesinger

4 Years After Achieving Prominence**Welfare Rights Group in U.S. Is Broke, Battling to Survive**

By Ernest Holsendorph

foundations and philanthropic individuals.

There are other adverse factors. Church donations, a major source of income for National Welfare Rights Organization in recent years, are no longer going to national conventions as they did in the 1960s, Evans said. Other sources, that many foundations and national funding sources may have adopted other campaigns.

"The same dollars get sent from plate to plate," said Dr. Holman president of the National Urban Coalition. "First it's a black turn, then Puerto Rican, Chicano, peace groups and on again."

The welfare rights group had internal policy differences for several years and a deteriorating struggle at its last convention in St. Louis. The convention dispute was thought to have been particularly harsh. Following the convention, Dr. Evans said, many of the units turned to local organizations and reduced their support of a national group.

Ironically, advocates for the poor are suffering in part because of the depressed prices on Wall Street, where stocks are a major source of the income of

the organization's case may be the most serious and most complicated, it is only one of many social-action groups in financial straits. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has been complaining about financial troubles. And even the National Urban Coalition had its budget cut drastically and is looking for less costly quarters to house its staff.

The National Welfare Rights Organization seldom involved itself in technical theorizing about welfare, choosing instead to change the poor and helpless members from apathetic clients to aggressive fighters for better benefits.

When the Nixon administration offered its family-assistance plan with a stipend of \$2,400 for unemployed family of four, the organization rejected it, saying

that the sum was inadequate.

Many supporters of welfare programs became disappointed in the group when it adamantly refused to compromise by accepting welfare cash and saving the money to increase benefits for another day. Many of those former supporters are still cold toward the organization.

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Obituaries**Erskine Childers, President Of Ireland, a Protestant**

DUBLIN, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Irish Republic President Erskine Childers, 68, died in a hospital early today after suffering a heart attack, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Childers was the first popularly elected Protestant President of the Irish Republic.

Mr. Childers collapsed while dressing for dinner last night and was rushed to a Dublin hospital. Early today, a hospital



Erskine Childers

Pope Deplores 'Fearful Series' Of Kidnapping

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 17 (AP).—Pope Paul VI strongly deplored today the "current fearful series" of kidnappings in Italy and said that the "cruel ransom sums involved in the abductions become cursed in the bandits' hands."

Speaking to a crowd in St. Peter's Square to receive his Sunday blessing, the Pope said that families affected by kidnappings "frequently do not have the sums asked in the iniquitous ransom."

"Children are the preferred prey in these atrocious abductions, perfidiously organized and frequently followed by misdeeds of violence and blood," the Pope said. "We feel the duty of deplored these abominable crimes."

The Pope appealed to the bandits who, he said, "in a great part are young," to "renounce the challenge to police, a challenge for which they—the criminals—are fascinated."

Kidnapping have increased in Italy recently. Four persons, two of them aged 11 and 14, were abducted in the last five days. A total of 36 persons have been kidnapped this year. Police said that ransoms paid in the Milan area alone this year have reached a total of about \$12.4 million.

Turkish Army Freeing Aged Cypriot Villagers

NICOSIA, Nov. 17 (AP).—The first group of a total 1,400 Greek Cypriots, mainly elderly men and women, detained by the Turkish Army in two villages near here for the last three months, were released Friday and brought to the Greek sector of Nicosia.

The rest of the civilian detainees were to be released in the next few days in daily groups of about 100. They were rounded up from villages in the Famagusta district by the Turkish Army last August.

spokesman said Mr. Childers had died of a heart attack.

Mr. Childers, London-born Protestant, was elected President in June, 1973, for a seven-year term. He had a 55,000 vote majority over his Roman Catholic opponent, Tom O'Higgins.

Mr. Childers's last official business was to welcome French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who was on a two-day visit to Dublin that ended Friday.

Mr. Childers was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.

He once said the fact that he was a Protestant had been an asset rather than a liability among the Irish Republic's majority of Roman Catholics.

"I have always found a great tolerance and affection among Irish Catholics," he said.

Mr. Childers had 35 years' experience as a government minister before he became President.

Once referred to as the "only gentleman in Irish politics," Mr. Childers said, "I would rather you said I was a politician who believed the other fellow has a point of view, too."

Civil War

His father, Robert Erskine Childers, a close friend of former President Eamon de Valera, was executed by Irish government troops during the civil war of the early 1920s.

"I spoke to my father the night before he died," Mr. Childers once said. "He asked me to promise him I would never be bitter. That promise I have tried to keep."

Under the republic's constitution, an election must be held within 60 days to pick a successor to Mr. Childers.

In the interim, his duties will be assumed by a three-man committee headed by Mr. O'Higgins, who was Mr. Childers's election opponent. Mr. O'Higgins is the chief justice.

The other men on the committee are the chairman of the Dail, Sean Tracey, and the chairman of the Senate, James Dooge.

Remy Heft

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Remy Heft, 57, the editor of a London monthly, "The Diplomatist," died in a London hospital Friday, his family announced today.

F. Trubee Davison

LOCUST VALLEY, N.Y., Nov. 17 (AP).—A funeral service will be held tomorrow for F. Trubee Davison, 78, an aviation pioneer and a former president of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Mr. Davison died Thursday at his home here.

Interim Cabinet Gets Approval of Turks' President

ANKARA, Nov. 17 (UPI).—President Fahri Koruturk today approved an interim cabinet formed by Premier-Designate Sadi Imamak to govern Turkey until political parties can agree on holding elections.

"We have obtained the ratification of the President," Mr. Imamak said after presenting to the President his list of 26 cabinet members, most of them without political affiliation or a seat in Parliament.

"I do not think that the fact that NATO has been hiding secret information from us should cause apprehension in the Portuguese government," he said. "It should cause apprehension in NATO itself, as it would be contrary to its own spirit that decisions be taken unanimously."

According to Washington re-

Indians, Eskimos Given Millions by Quebec

MONTREAL, Nov. 17 (AP).—About 10,000 Indians and Eskimos living in Quebec have won \$150 million in compensation for loss of land and disruption to their way of life caused by the James Bay hydroelectric power project.

An agreement in principle was signed Friday by representatives of the Cree and Inuit peoples and by the Canadian and Quebec governments. The \$150 million, which is tax free, is to be distributed to local councils of Indians and Eskimos on a proportional basis.

A new angle on Martini

Some Martini drinkers believe the only right way to drink the right one is on the rocks.

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The right one

MARTINI



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Pledges Fidelity to NATO

By Peter Uebersax

LISBON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—President Francisco da Costa Gomes has denied reports that Portugal is sliding toward a Communist take-over and said his government intends to keep the country in the NATO alliance.

In an interview, the 60-year-old President confirmed Washington reports that NATO has begun withholding secret information from Portugal because of the presence of a Communist minister in the government. He said this might cause more problems for NATO than for his own country.

He appealed for economic assistance "from the democratic peoples of the world" and for aid and understanding from Washington.

Gen. Costa Gomes became President Sept. 30 following the resignation of Gen. Antonio de Spina. His predecessor was forced out in a power struggle with the left-leaning young army officers who engineered last spring's coup against the rightist regime founded half a century ago by the late dictator Antonio Salazar.

Determined to Remain

Gen. Costa Gomes, who has been described by diplomats as a politically astute moderate between the nation's various political forces, said Portugal's new rulers have stressed several times "that we are determined to remain a member of NATO."

"I do not think that the fact that NATO has been hiding secret information from us should cause apprehension in the Portuguese government," he said. "It should cause apprehension in NATO itself, as it would be contrary to its own spirit that decisions be taken unanimously."

The spokesman said the North Koreans opened up with machine guns when the Southern troops were patrolling inside the Demilitarized Zone along the border, and the South Korean soldiers immediately returned the fire. There were no South Korean casualties, the spokesman said, and it was not known if any of the Northern troops were hit.

According to Washington re-

ports, nuclear and other sensitive information has been withheld from Portugal since the Communist party became a coalition partner in the provisional government.

The Communist presence in the government and the ouster of Gen. Spina also sparked foreign press reports about the possibility of a leftist take-over.

Gen. Costa Gomes, who is believed to enjoy wide support among the armed forces, denied such speculation.

Time and Facts

I cannot believe that the great majority of those foreign newspapers are publishing such reports in bad faith or because of their reactionary involvement," he said. "It can only be assumed that they are not correctly informed. We are sufficiently calm and tolerant

to allow time and the facts to clarify the situation."

Some foreign publications also have speculated that Portugal could go the way of Chile under the late President Salvador Allende, a Marxist whose attempt to move his country to the left led to a rightist coup. In turn, fears have been expressed in Portugal over possible activity by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, such as occurred in Chile.

Asked about this, Gen. Costa

Gomes, a former field commander in Portugal's African wars, said:

"My military life gave me the opportunity to learn how to think coolly in a dangerous situation. Besides, Portuguese geopolitical conditions are very different and minimize the danger you refer to."

Gen. Costa Gomes acknowledged that Portugal's economic situation was more serious than that of other West European countries. He said the government felt that Portugal, as a country in a "pre-democratic" state trying to stabilize its political scene, has "the right to political and financial support from the democratic peoples of the world, and above all from the United States, with its immense capacity of support."

Reciprocal Attitude

"Our foreign policy cannot for sentimental and pragmatic reasons, forget the United States. We expect a reciprocal attitude from them," he said.

Diplomatic sources said Gen. Costa Gomes brought back few, if any, pledges of U.S. aid from his recent Washington meetings with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Gen. Costa Gomes gave the

interview shortly after meeting with U.S. Ambassador-at-Large Robert McCloskey, the chief American negotiator for the renewal of an agreement granting the United States a strategically important air base in the Azores.

"We negotiate with good faith and goodwill," Gen. Costa Gomes said. "We know that by allowing the use of a base we have to pay a high political price at the level of world opinion, but we also know the United States will negotiate with the loyalty of a traditionally friendly country."

Pluralistic Democracy

He said that despite "important difficulties," Portugal was continuing on the road to an "authentic pluralistic democracy."

He said general elections "will be held early next spring, with the exact date to be fixed 60 days in advance. We will take all the measures considered technically possible to guarantee their authenticity."

The elections will be for a constituent assembly which will write a new constitution and prepare elections for a president and parliament to succeed the present provisional institutions.

Gen. Costa Gomes said a recent visit to Moscow by a Portuguese government delegation resulted in "studies of the viability of a more intensive collaboration," including a trade agreement which, once it is worked out, "will be particularly advantageous for our exports."

Government sources said the Soviet Union has offered to fill a large part of Portugal's oil needs in exchange for agricultural products and textiles.



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Geneva, Switzerland

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كما من الممكن

Page 6—Monday, November 18, 1974 *

The Long Way 'Round

As President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger journey toward the Far East, it is the Middle East that, as so often in the past, presents the most explosive potential. Whatever one may think about personal diplomacy in general, is it wise, at this moment, for Mr. Ford, who leaves no vice-president in Washington to fly to Tokyo, where the left's most spectacular achievement has been to deny by riotous demonstrations Japanese soil to American presidents? Or to Seoul, where the Park regime is under well-deserved popular pressure?

Mr. Kissinger has explained that the Tokyo visit was a commitment going back to President Nixon, and to Mr. Ford's first hours in the White House. And, of course, American relations with Japan have been uncertain enough, and important enough, to justify such a commitment. And, rather less plausibly, Secretary of State Kissinger argued that not to go to Seoul while visiting Tokyo would cast doubt on American intentions toward South Korea. It can still be questioned whether President Park or his countrymen will derive most from the presence of the American chief executive in South Korea.

But beyond Seoul lies Vladivostok; beyond President Park is Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev. And there it is at least possible that Far East and the Middle East may be joined, at least in spirit, and the issues of Damascus and Tel Aviv become the substance of significant discussion in Vladivostok.

For the men who hold the keys to the armories that supply the opposing sides in

the Middle East will be meeting by the Sea of Japan, and what they agree or disagree about will be vital to what occurs by the Dead Sea, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The United States supports Israel; the Soviet Union the Arab states—and the Palestinians. But, on the record, neither endorses the extreme positions of those to whom they furnish arms and diplomatic assistance.

The Soviet Union has always expressed the view that Israel's right to statehood is a fact; the United States has urged more restricted borders for that state than many Israelis would concede. The danger lies less in the differences between Moscow and Washington than in the possibility that decisions in Tel Aviv or Damascus—or other Arab capitals—might launch American or Soviet missiles at one another without prior consent by their original owners.

At least, that is how the public record stands. What purposes and prejudices both may really have may be expressed in confidence in Vladivostok; there, it is devoutly to be wished, the two powers will again explore their degree of agreement or disagreement and seek measures to patch up a peace in the Middle East. The threat of irresponsible acts on the contested ground itself, and the possibility the Soviet Union and the United States may be led beyond their own wishes remains. But the long way 'round to the Middle Eastern crisis point is not a matter of the miles that separate Far East from Middle East, but the stubborn facts of bitter history and complex demography.

Food vs. Population

With the agreement to establish a World Food Council to deal with short- and long-term problems of shortages and hunger, the World Food Conference had ended on a more positive note than seemed possible only a few days ago. The Rome gathering left many disappointments, however, notably the failure of the United States to make a firm commitment for increased emergency food aid and most ominous for the future, Pope Paul's retrogressive attempt to unlink the problems of food and population.

In addressing the conference, the Pope called for urgent efforts to deal with starvation, but urged pleas for population control. He said: "It is inadmissible that those who have control of the wealth and resources of mankind should try to resolve the problems of hunger by forbidding the poor to be born."

The first defect in that analysis is that it has no relation to what has been going on at Rome. There was clearly concern at the conference about population—not as much as there should have been—but the strongest message directed at the poorer countries there was that they must increase food production and that the developed countries are searching for more effective ways to help them do it.

The second and more basic defect in the Pope's comment is that he overlooks the incontrovertible fact that there is no way to solve the food problem without somehow also flattening out the world's population curve.

A few projections will illustrate the point. United Nations experts foresee world population, which is now four billion, reaching anywhere from 10 to 16 billion by the year 2100. It is impossible for even the most powerful imagination in a world of four billion, which has 400 million malnourished

people, to grasp fully the horror potential of a world of 16 billion. Dr. Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, has suggested the magnitude of the horror. Commenting on Prof. M. D. Messerov's computerized projections that there is no hope of stabilizing South Asia's population by the turn of the century, Dr. Handler said: "If you follow (those) scenarios out to the year 2025 you get some form of madness: One million child deaths a month."

It is impossible to separate food and population not simply because increased population increases the demand for food, but also because population growth puts such stress on food-producing systems that they begin to deteriorate. Population growth in the Indian subcontinent is leading to deforestation in the foothills of the Himalayas. That will ultimately lead to increased flooding, which in turn will undermine the capacity of the whole area to produce food. A different kind of ecological stress has already occurred in sub-Saharan Africa and has led to the loss of a substantial portion of the continent's food-producing capacity.

If the planet is not to become uninhabitable in the foreseeable future, it is imperative that humankind begin to take responsibility for itself and for the earth it inhabits. The problems and the issues are inseparable and so are the responsibilities of the rich and the poor of the world. No sensible observer has suggested that population is a problem for the poor alone. They and the rich share a responsibility for driving down the murderous population curve, just as they share alike the responsibility to drive up food production all over the globe.

The problems are too immense for halfway solutions or for halfbaked moralisms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Ford's Visit to Japan

Ford's visit comes at a time when the old world order is crumbling and a new one is yet to be established.

In this uncertain situation, we hope the visit will provide an opportunity to confirm the friendly relations between Japan and the United States and to lay a basis for their continuation for a long time to come.

Most people feel that because of Japan's current internal political crisis (over how Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka accumulated his personal wealth and other issues), the atmosphere for the coming talks in Tokyo is not the most suitable, but we feel that this crisis should not be allowed to deeply affect the talks, which are solely concerned with the long-term policies of Japan and the United States.

An important theme (of the talks) will be Japan-U.S. cooperation in the world and the limits of this cooperation, taking into account the fact that Japan can no longer simply expand economically under the mighty wings of the United States as well

as the different viewpoints of Japan and the United States as regards energy and food problems.

—From the *Mainichi Shimbun* (Tokyo).

* * *

With the momentous event about to happen, the nation, it seems, has not been fully prepared and primed for the occasion. Why?

One reason is the domestic political situation which has Prime Minister Tanaka struggling for survival in the seat of power amidst mounting scandals.

Moreover, the two largest opposition parties, the Socialists and the Communists, have officially decided to oppose the President's visit.

We remember the sad history of the planned visit by the late President Eisenhower being aborted by our domestic unrest over the renewal of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. The one planned by former President Nixon, which was even mentioned officially in a Japan-U.S. joint communiqué, had also to be abandoned because of the Watergate furor.

—From the *Mainichi Shimbun* (Tokyo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 18, 1899

PARIS—A meeting of the Paris Christian Endeavor Society will be held next Sunday afternoon at 4:15 in the American Church, 21 Rue de Berri. All persons interested in the movement are invited to attend. The American Church has opened its facilities to the movement in a Christian spirit. The next international congress of Christian Endeavor will take place in London next year.

Fifty Years Ago

November 18, 1924

PARIS—Economic reasons have determined the governments of various nations to accord political recognition to the Soviet government of Russia. The American government holds back for moral and social reasons. But if other nations reap much profit from Russian trade and industrial concessions, maybe it would be better for America to also be able to profit by this move in recognizing the Soviet government.



'Your Phantom Jets and Missiles Are Ready, Sir. Will There Be Anything Else?'

No War, So Far, This Week

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—On his recent short visit to the United States, Secretary of State Kissinger warned against thinking war was imminent in the Middle East and then packed his bags again for Japan, Korea, the Soviet Union and China.

It is reassuring to be told that there will be no war this week, but most observers here think the problem is not to minimize the dangers of war there but to prepare quickly for a situation that is very likely to get out of control in the next six or nine months.

This means (1) far more stringent and immediate measures to conserve gas and oil for the new oil embargo that will certainly accompany another Arab-Israeli war; (2) speeding up the negotiations with Portugal and Spain to assure the landing and fueling rights essential there to an effective U.S. supply route to the Middle East, and (3) using the Ford-Brezhnev meeting in Vladivostok to find out whether the Soviet Union really means to keep its promises to maintain the peace in the Middle East.

It is more fun to have a job like Hopkins." He solved the dilemma by taking both assignments.

"The Soviets," he concludes,

"have continued to compete directly with us for influence in the Arab world and to frustrate all of our moves toward peace. And the danger that the Middle East might become another Balkans involving the superpowers in a nuclear confrontation should never be lightly dismissed."

Other voices may be less alarmist about a nuclear confrontation, but many are still far less reassuring than the secretary of state.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in Fulton, Mo., the other day, "The danger of a fifth Arab-Israeli war is acute, and, if such a war comes, it will almost certainly be more violent and more protracted than

the previous wars."

He adds that Israel is "generally assumed" to have nuclear weapons, and might use them if her citizens were attacked.

In short, it is not a pleasant

subject for weekend reading, but the need now is not for reassurance but for vigilance and preparation.

Gun or Club

The Arab nations' support for the Palestine Liberation Organization's terms of peace—Irael must withdraw to its '49 borders and join a new secular state that would in effect destroy the independent existence of Israel as a Jewish nation—has created a wholly new and alarming situation.

Arafat at the United Nations did not offer Israel a gun or an olive branch, but a gun or a club. This was not an offer to negotiate the security of Israel but a choice between war and surrender, and, of course, the Israelis will not even negotiate on this basis.

George Ball, former under secretary of state, has circulated a private memorandum on this situation which criticizes Kissinger for being too optimistic about the Middle East. He describes the crisis in lurid terms, partly to counteract what he believes to be a misleading and dangerous speech of S. Dulles.

"The most likely prospect now," he says, "is a continuing stalemate while both sides feverishly seek to build up their military might. So for the United States has poured a large quantity of sophisticated arms to Israel and it is probably stronger than before the October war, while the Soviet Union has not only replaced Syrian losses but has provided it with MiG-21s, long-range surface-to-surface (SCUD) missiles and the most modern tanks."

"From the Arab point of view,

it would, of course, be better to delay a shooting war until at least the fall of 1975, when more arms will be on hand and more troops trained, but I think it unlikely that the Israelis will permit such a delay."

According to Mr. Shepler, the Pope "told the bishops bluntly that he was not going to take most of their advice."

What exactly was that?

They gave him the record of their discussions and varied opinions on 87 topics under 12 headings.

He explicitly commended some of the general positions on which they

Horrendous Peril

BALL—The thought that perhaps motion might prove a valid substitute for diplomacy was introduced to the world by John Foster Dulles. Two of Dulles' uncles had served as secretary of state but he was also fascinated by the possibilities of becoming a presidential agent such as Wilson's Col. Edward House or Roosevelt's Harry Hopkins.

I once asked Dulles before the 1952 elections whether he expected to be reelected and he said he hadn't made up my mind—it might be more fun to have a job like Hopkins."

Aided by the development of air travel, he whizzed around the earth carrying what purported to be the State Department in his briefcase. The story went that Dulles called him in and said: "Foster, don't just do something, stand there."

Well, now as Secretary Kissinger leads President Ford off on his first summary, to Japan, Korea and incidentally resumes his own record-shattering travels, perhaps it is a suitable moment to discuss what Kissinger himself called "embulatory diplomacy" in his book, "The Neutrality of Choice," published in 1961.

It is necessary to launch Ford as a Kissinger-guided missile in order to display him to Tanaka, Brezhnev and, next month, Giscard d'Estaing? Is this useful for

anything else?

I am not sure Kissinger would

use precisely the same words

today, after becoming the most famous globe-girdler since Magellan.

To be sure, he is not the

chief of government but his presence

at a meeting betokens more

in terms of U.S. policy intentions

than that of any other American

including his boss.

When Kissinger first got into

circumnavigation he was only a

presidential agent. Nixon was

really running foreign policy and

there was even a secretary of state named Bill Rogers.

"Dear Henry," as the French

call him, became an active voyager

during the secret Vietnam and

China negotiations.

He subsequently became secretary of state.

Then, as the President's star

faded, Kissinger's rose like a

blooming comet. He made policy,

supervised its application,

and checked personally on its overseas

effect.

Brilliant as he is, this is too

big a role. Although his continual

forays have so far helped aily

the most dangerous crises,

emphasis on movement has started

to damage the regular U.S. diplo-

macy.

Ambassadors have been reduced to an inferior

level and many, perhaps for that

reason, are inferior men.

Likewise, lesser roving envoys

—like Joe Slovo and like Arthur

Herman—are received with scant

enthusiasm when they show up.

Countries feel that if they can't

get the ubiquitous Kissinger to

hand in their problems because

they are being affronted.

Finally, apart from the bad

effect this is having on the per-

manent establishment of the U.S.

State Department at home as well

as on some of its demoralized

representatives abroad (who sometimes even don't know what is being negotiated concerning lands

where they are stationed), one

wonders if the furious attention

paid to crisis areas and adversary

Algerian Controversial**West Growing Uneasy at UN Over Rulings by Bouteflika**

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Recent rulings by the president of the current General Assembly, Foreign Minister Abdalaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, have caused uneasiness among Western nations at UN headquarters and disillusionment with the world organization.

The grave reservations of delegations from Western powers and some other countries about Mr. Bouteflika are a result of his popularity among his own Arab bloc and among representatives of emerging countries generally.

Delegates from the United States and other countries have formally, if vainly, challenged Mr. Bouteflika's decisions from the chair last week that suspended South Africa from the assembly and in effect curbed Israel's right to speak by limiting the debate on the "question of Palestine" to one speech from each country.

Representatives of Scandinavian countries are known to have told the assembly president that they

are perplexed by the way he interprets standing rules.

Private Discontent

Other Western delegates and senior officials of the UN secretariat are showing discontent privately. Even one long-time member of Mr. Bouteflika's own Arab group seems perplexed.

Diplomats who have been attached to the UN for many years say that none of the organization's 23 assembly presidents was as controversial as Mr. Bouteflika.

He seems to have become the highly visible and audible symbol of the transformation that the UN has undergone since the 1960s, when many newly independent countries became members.

Partisanship, backed by a large majority of Third World members, has in the view of Western delegates replaced the even-handedness that had been displayed for so long from the assembly president's chair.

These critics of Mr. Bouteflika contend that the two Communists who have been assembly presidents—Corneliu Almășanu of Romania in 1967 and Stanisław Tarczynski of Poland in 1972—strive to appear impartial. The same is said of the only Arab predecessor of Mr. Bouteflika, Charles Habib Malih of Lebanon, who was assembly president in 1958.

Diplomats and officials who have contacts with Mr. Bouteflika praise him as having a quick mind, a grasp of complex issues and an urban manner. An Algerian nationalist, he had a French education, is well-read and speaks elegant French.

Feline Charm'

Some delegates—and delegates' wives—talk of the "feline charm" of the 37-year-old former guerrilla organizer, the youngest assembly president in UN history.

In the last few days, Mr. Bouteflika seems to have forgone his charm for sharpness, bypassing the advice of international civil servants who are his aides.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Bouteflika ruled that the South African delegation could no longer attend assembly meetings. The decision, suspending South Africa's rights and privileges as a member state for the remainder of the current assembly session, virtually undid the effects of vetoes in the Security Council by the United States, Britain and France less than two weeks earlier that were aimed at keeping South Africa in the organization.

He repeated his earlier call for Soviet citizens to refuse to accept "official life... to refuse to apply... to refuse to sign what you cannot believe and to refuse to vote if you are opposed" to the government.

"We can achieve freedom in the Soviet Union if we reject the hierarchy of values forced on us by the state," the 35-year-old said.

He asked how long he thinks it will take for a "moral remembrance" to develop. Mr. Solzhenitsyn answered:

"Either the movement will be crushed or it will not. If it is

"I will be the first to admit this was not the right way. It is hundreds of thousands of people will participate and the fight will not be measured in years but in months. It would be an avalanche, a bloodless revolution."

The purpose of calling the press conference, he said, was to discuss the "moral issues" involved with the founding of an underground newspaper in Moscow called "Out From Under the Eiders."

The author said that he was deeply opposed to physical, armed revolution. "Generally speaking," he said, "physical revolutions have solved nothing."

COMMUNIQUE

Le Comité exécutif de la Fédération française des travailleurs du Livre C.G.T. réuni le 15 novembre 1974, se félicite du grand succès de la journée d'arrêt de travail du 13 novembre 1974 qui prouve tout l'intérêt que portent les travailleurs du Livre aux revendications essentielles et au grave problème de l'emploi dans la profession.

Cette situation, comme celle qui découle des attaques contre le pouvoir d'achat, se retrouve dans toutes les autres professions.

C'est pour manifester la réprobation des travailleurs au plan ministériel gouvernemental que la C.G.T. (avec la C.F.D.T.) appelle l'ensemble des salariés de toutes professions à faire grève le 19 novembre 1974.

Pour les mêmes raisons qui ont motivé notre mouvement d'action — qui doit être un grand succès compte tenu de l'importance qu'elle recouvre — se traduira par une participation massive et effective aux manifestations locales et régionales.

Cette participation devra s'accompagner d'un arrêt de travail de trois heures dans les imprimeries de labour et de reliure-brocure.

Tous les travailleurs de la presse feront en sorte que le communiqué de la F.F.T.L.-C.G.T. paraîsse dans leur quotidien, faute de quoi le journal ne paraîtra pas.

Le Comité exécutif attire l'attention des travailleurs du Livre sur les interventions policières à l'encontre des travailleurs en grève : il appelle tous les travailleurs à se mobiliser pour une riposte massive et immédiate au cas où les forces de police interviendraient dans une entreprise du Livre occupée.

Paris, le 15 novembre 1974.

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THE EASY WAY—Mrs. Elaine Kramer and Mrs. R. B. Helms of Kansas City have discovered a way to exercise their dogs when the owners would rather just stay put.

Russia Denies Violating Weapons Accord With U.S.

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The Soviet Union denied yesterday that it is expanding its nuclear arsenal in defiance of a weapons limitation agreement with the United States.

"We strictly observe the docu-

ments signed" with the United States in May, 1972, Gen. Vladimir Tolubko, the deputy defense minister said.

Gen. Tolubko, who is the commander of the Soviet missile forces, said Western reports that the Russians are constructing silos and disguising them are "fabrications needed by the enemies of international defense."

Iubko said in an interview with Nedelya, a weekly.

In Lima Reports on Peace Corps Ouster**Peruvian Move Tied to Resentment of CIA**

By Jonathan Kandell

LIMA, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Government-controlled newspapers here have linked the expulsion of the Peace Corps from Peru to resentment against the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The Peruvian military government asked the U.S. ambassador, Robert Dean, to send home the 137 Peace Corps members here, U.S. State Department sources in Washington disclosed Thursday.

In its note to the ambassador, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry indicated that the Peace Corps volunteers were no longer necessary because they could be replaced by Peruvian personnel.

The Peace Corps, which has been in this country since 1962 and operates here on an annual budget of \$800,000, was reportedly given 90 days to end its operations.

According to Correo, the Peruvian government's battle against political and economic influences from abroad had to be accompanied by measures to neutralize "the various subtle forms of ideological penetration."

Correo suggested that the expulsion of the Peace Corps should be followed by an investigation of missionary groups, foundations and "other organizations

information on the cultural and political attitudes of the masses."

The newspaper said the Peace Corps' role was also to present "a good image" of the United States that would counter charges of "American imperialism."

According to Correo, the Peruvian government's battle against political and economic influences from abroad had to be accompanied by measures to neutralize "the various subtle forms of ideological penetration."

Correo suggested that the expulsion of the Peace Corps should be followed by an investigation of missionary groups, foundations and "other organizations

whose work in Peru is highly suspicious."

Peace Corps officials have denied any links with U.S. intelligence agencies or political activities. Both the Peace Corps and the American Embassy here have declined to comment on the expulsion order until the Peruvian government makes a public announcement.

According to a Peace Corps spokesman, the group is engaged here mainly in work in rural areas, including reforestation, irrigation, teaching of farm techniques and education.

La Crónica, the newspaper most closely linked to the government, published an article on Friday on the Peace Corps under the heading "The Revolution Will Not Be Destabilized."

It was a reference to disclosures in September that the CIA had been authorized to spend \$8 million to promote the "destabilization" of the Marxist government in Chile before last year's military coup there.

In Peru, the revelations of CIA activities in Chile have led to a widespread criticism of the agency in newspapers and in the government.

President Juan Velasco Alvarado last month denounced alleged foreign intelligence activities here in a speech commemorating the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the military government.

Two Ex-Premiers Face Trial in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 17 (UPI)

Two former premiers are among 36 former officials ordered tried on charges of neglecting their duties in a famine that killed an estimated 100,000 persons in Woliso Province.

The trial was decided on by the 14-man Military Commission which has taken control of Ethiopia and stripped Emperor Haile Selassie of his power and wealth.

The commission's announcement did not specify a trial date. But it named former premiers Akilu Habte Wold and Endalkachew Makonnen among the accused.

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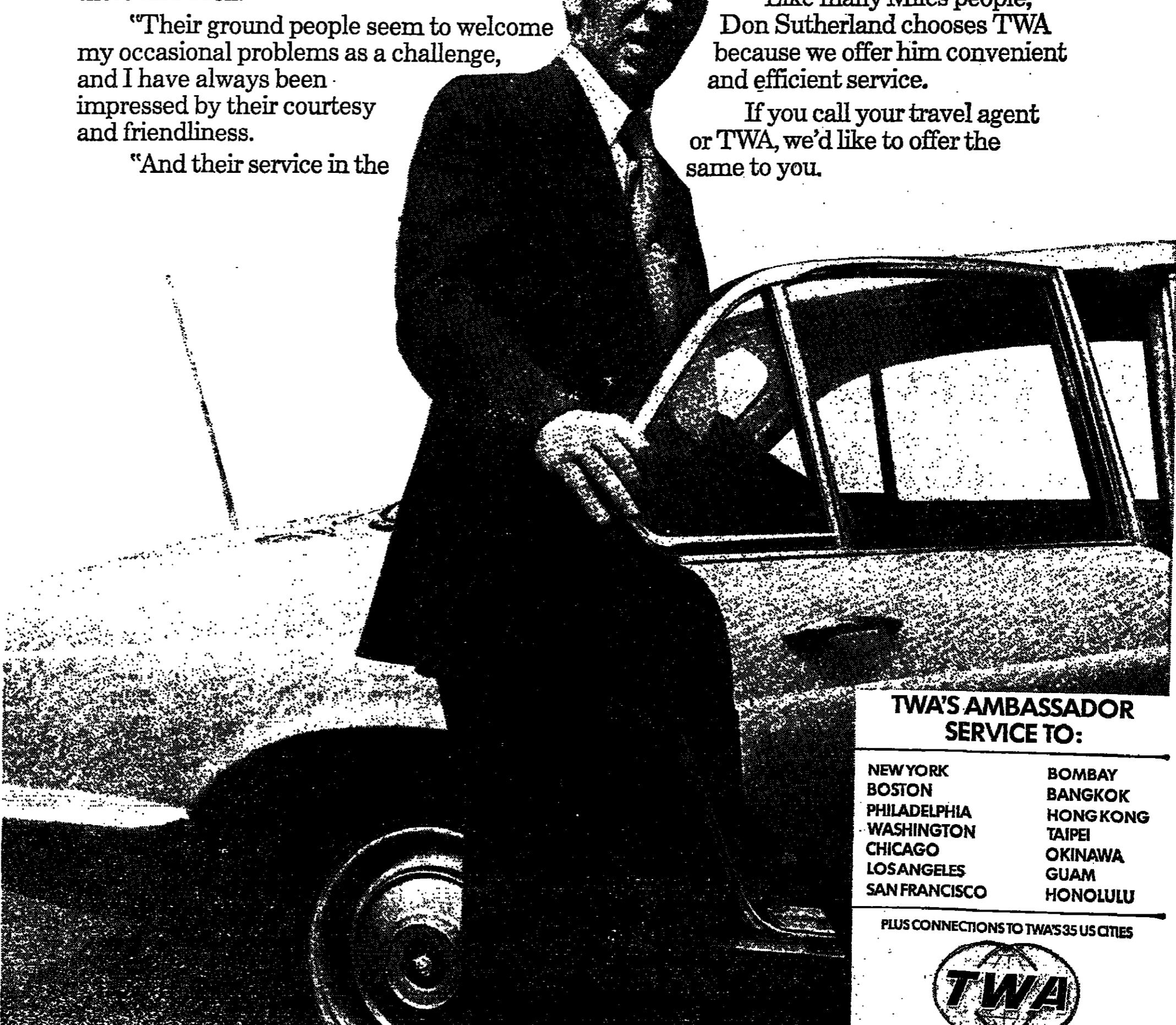
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NEWSLETTER ON THE

Sercobe — A Guarantee for the Industry's future

The very nature of the capital goods industry makes it a difficult one to organize. Heavy machinery, equipment and installations are built to individual specifications, and these specifications vary from order to order. A hydro-electric power station for Colombia will not be identical to a similar plant ordered for

Argentina. Mining equipment for Chile will vary greatly from that which is required in Morocco. Individual design, capacity and a high standard of produc-

tion are key factors in ensuring that machinery is economically viable in the plant where it is installed. For this reason, not only is the purchaser very clear in the specification of his requirements, but keeps a close watch on his equipment while it is being produced, and has the machinery or plant carefully checked when it has been installed, in order to make quite sure that it does meet the specifications laid down at the time of the order.

When you add to this the fact that the industry is one of continual research and technological advances, it becomes clear that, although this may be the industry of industries, it is also an industry of individuals in every sense of the word. An industry where planning, design and quality guarantees are key factors.

As far back as 1963, the Ministry of Industry started the wheels turning which were to result in the creation of SERCOBE—Commercial

Service of Capital Goods Manufacturers. Within Spain's future development plans it was possible to see that there would be major changes, and in no area more dramatic than that of industry. Spain needed to be able to help and guide its rapidly developing industry, particularly in the area of capital goods manufacture, in such a way as would best serve both the country and the industry.

Thus, on September 27th, 1964, SERCOBE came into

being, a spokesman for the industry as well as an organization which would provide clear guarantees of the quality of the work carried out by its members, satisfactory delivery dates, and fulfillment of these dates, as well as a fully competitive structure.

From this date, SERCOBE worked untiringly, coordinat-

ing the last ten years in the development of dynamic new industries and products has been unflagging. It has also successfully intervened in the promotion of the capital goods industry, not only at a national level but also in the export field. Here problems have tended to be greater, not only because of the intensity of international competition, but also be-

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An Important Challenge for Spanish Technology.

Within ten years, nuclear power stations in Spain will be supplying a full 50% of the country's energy requirements. Today they represent a mere 3% of existing capacity. The tremendous gap between these figures underlines one of the most exciting challenges to which the Spanish capital goods industry must respond in the very near future.

Significant strides have already been made. For example, up to 40% of the total value of the three nuclear plants operating at the end of 1973 (Zorita, Santa María de Garona, and Vandellós) was supplied by Spanish industry. And up to 25% of the actual technical equipment was manufactured in Spain. This last figure covers not only the steam supply system, but also turbines and other standard equipment.

The second group of power stations, planned to be in operation by 1978, will offer far greater possibilities for the participation of Spanish industry.

In the past, the basic contract had always been made directly with a foreign company, which in turn led to a natural preference to call upon the greater experience of other foreign suppliers. Spanish industry

Nuclear Power

tended to be relegated to second position.

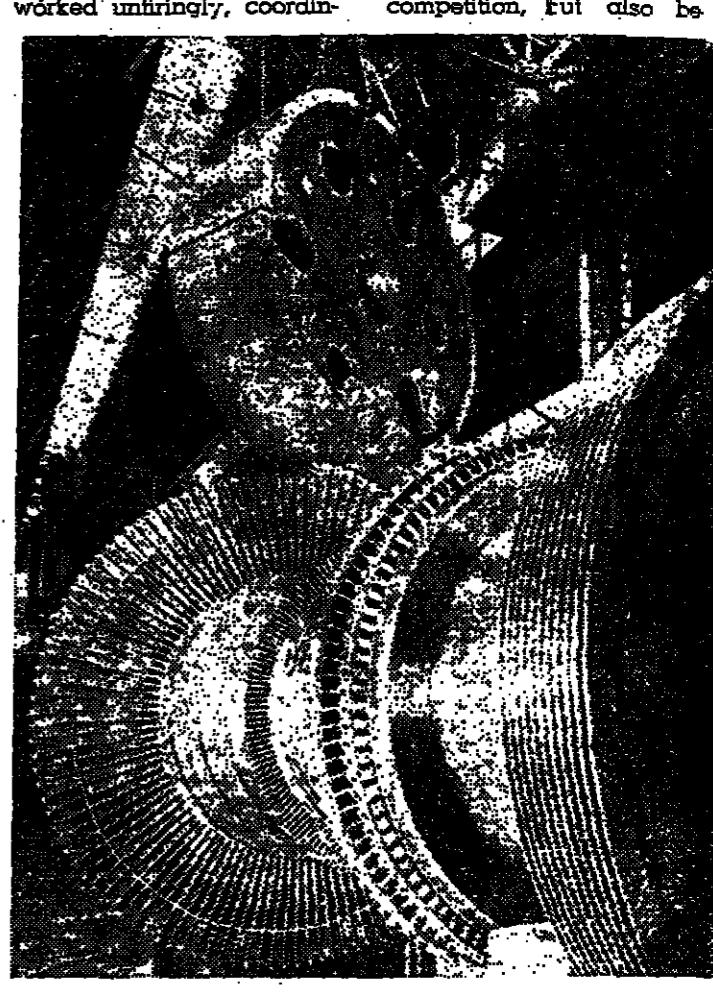
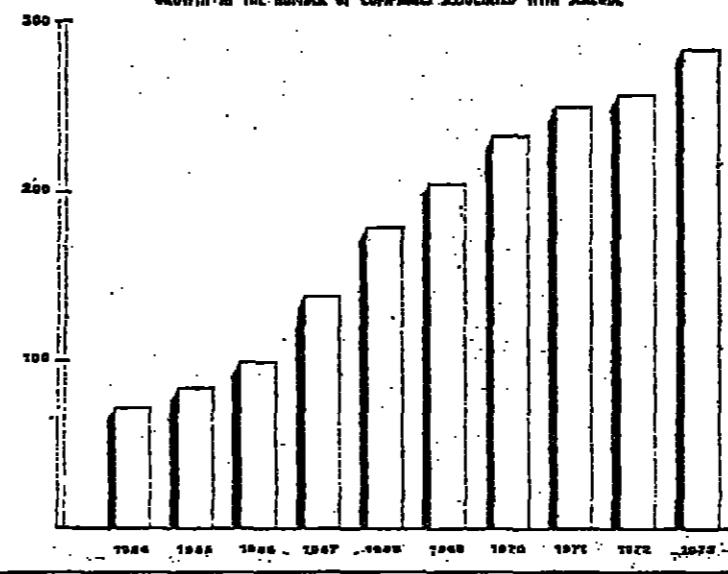
Realizing necessity of encouraging local participation in this growing dynamic industry of the future, SERCOBE in conjunction with the Government, successfully intervened. Not only does there now exist a minimum legal percentage for the participation of Spanish suppliers, but also a detailed list of which equipment may be imported and which must be locally produced.

(For example, in the field of turbines and generators, Spanish industry now supplies a full 34%). In most instances, the

fundamental engineering of the nuclear system itself is still in the hands of foreign specialized companies. However, in the case of the Lemoniz power station, foreign engineers are present only as collaborators. The basic contract was given to a Spanish company.

This is naturally a feather in the cap of Spanish engineering, and one of which they are justly proud. It will prove to be a key factor in ensuring the capital goods industry's ever-increasing participation in Spain's future nuclear power development.

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF COMPANIES ASSOCIATED WITH SERCOBE



cause of the economic, financial and legal differences between trading countries.

The importance of SERCOBE's work in the past, as well as an indication of its expected importance in the future, can be seen from the fact that it will shortly cease to be merely a service. It will become a fully-fledged association.



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Chiffres significatifs
de l'exercice 1973.

	1972	1973	Augmentation	%
Fonds propres, après répartition des bénéfices (millions de pesetas)	13.284,5	17.180,5	3.896,0	29,33
Dépôts de clients (millions de pesetas)	176.536,6	219.686,5	43.149,9	24,44
Crédits financés (millions de pesetas)	139.524,9	184.710,5	45.185,6	32,39
Portefeuille-Titres (millions de pesetas)	46.328,6	48.024,4	1.695,8	3,66
Bénéfice net (millions de pesetas)	2.196,6	3.018,5	821,9	37,41
Bénéfice à répartir (millions de pesetas)	1.566,4	2.085,5	519,1	33,14
Dividende net par action (pesetas) (Maximum autorisé par la Loi)	61,112	53,778	—	—
Nombre de guichets permanents	467	512	45	9,63
Nombre d'actionnaires	48.731	63.936	15.205	31,20



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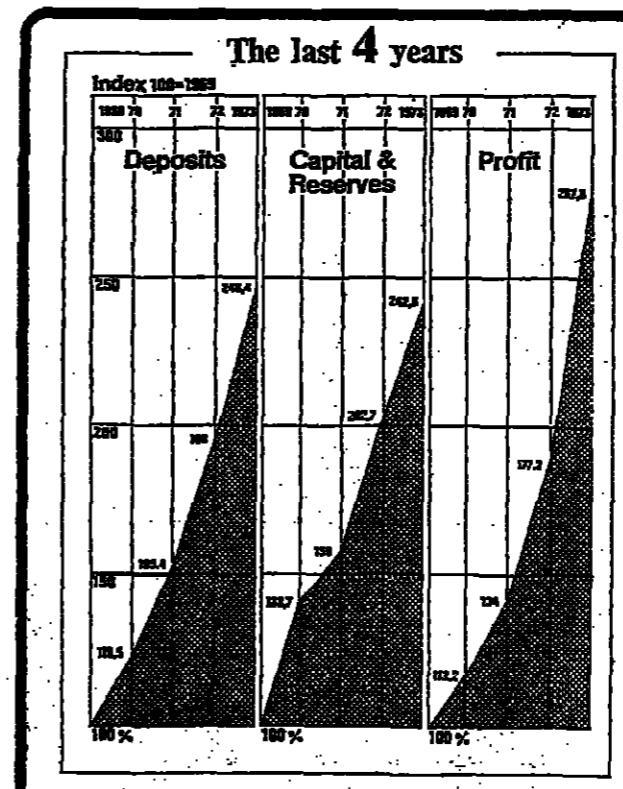
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(Sep 30th, 1973)

	ASSETS	LIABILITIES
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$70,257,000	\$2,657,000
INVESTMENTS (BONDS & SECURITIES)	2,252,072,000	2,252,072,000
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	2,254,950,000	2,254,950,000
CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS FOR ACCEPTANCES	48,000,000	48,000,000
BANK PREMIUMS AND EQUIPMENT	1,000,000	1,000,000
BUDGET ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ASSETS	1,000,000	1,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS	4,444,073,000	4,444,073,000
TOTAL DEPOSITS	2,257,710,000	2,257,710,000
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	224,650,000	224,650,000
DEBT TO BANKS	188,500,000	188,500,000
OTHER LIABILITIES	285,500,000	285,500,000
CAPITAL RESERVES	97,732,000	100,344,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,444,073,000	4,444,073,000

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SPANISH ECONOMY - PART 2

Capital Goods Production - A Yardstick to Evaluate a Country's Development

It is probably in the development and manufacture of capital goods, rather than in any other specific field in industry, that the highest degree of precision coupled with advanced technological skill is required. And it is precisely in this field that Spanish industry has matched up one of its greatest success stories. This is why some of the most important industrial nations, as well as those which are still developing, are shopping for capital goods in Spain in ever-increasing numbers today.

Spain has a tradition for the manufacture of machinery and industrial equipment for some specialized sectors of industry, particularly mining and textiles, which goes back many years. However, it is in recent years that really spectacular growth has taken place within the industry. A growth which started in the sixties and has accelerated through the decade. A total production value of 25,000 million pesetas in 1961, of which only 400 million were exports, had soared to 160,000 million pesetas, with 40,000 million being exported—nearly 30 times the figure in 1961.

How has such miraculous growth been possible? It would be easy to assume that this might have been achieved by specialization in a particular field, but this is not the case. Spain's technological advances have been equally striking in all the major fields of production of capital goods.

Even if we ignore the shipbuilding industry where Spain ranks as number three on a worldwide basis, with the possibility of being number two within the next few years, the country's achievements are as truly impressive as they are widespread.

Let's look at a few sectors of industry and what Spain has been achieving in these sectors.

Iron and Steel Production

Quite apart from individual pieces of plant and machinery which are in continued demand, complete plants and production lines, steelworks, continuous smelting facilities, batteries of coking ovens, tube production plants and lamination plants have been supplied and built by Spain in Argentina, Mexico, West Germany and Brazil, amongst other countries.

Spanish engineering industry has constructed hydroelectric centers in Argentina, Panama, Colombia and the Dominican Republic, as well as a power station in Colombia; power plants for rural electrification in Bolivia and substa-

Chile, Morocco and Colombia.

In the field of public works machinery, Spain has achieved the position of being a permanent supplier to certain countries like Algeria, Chile and Cuba of equipment for grain handling, road building, cement factories and conveyor belt systems. And, without going into detail, it is certainly worth mentioning that some of Spain's most important customers in this field are European countries.

Port and Harbour Equipment

This is a particularly interesting industrial sector, since a number of Spanish companies have successfully equipped ports in South American, African, Asian, and Middle Eastern countries. Equipment installed has included mobile cranes, lifts and hoists, floating cranes and warehouse installations in such widely differing countries as Egypt, Nationalist China, Argentina, South Korea, Iraq, Colombia, Algeria, Chile and Morocco.

Agricultural Industrialization

It would be impossible in the space available to us to give even a representative list of Spanish capital goods in this field and the countries to which they have been supplied. Highlights are the supply of sugar refineries for both cane and beet sugar to Iraq and Uruguay, refrigerated installations in Panama, warehouses and processing plants for cereals in Cuba, Poland, Venezuela, Algeria and Zaire.

Electronics

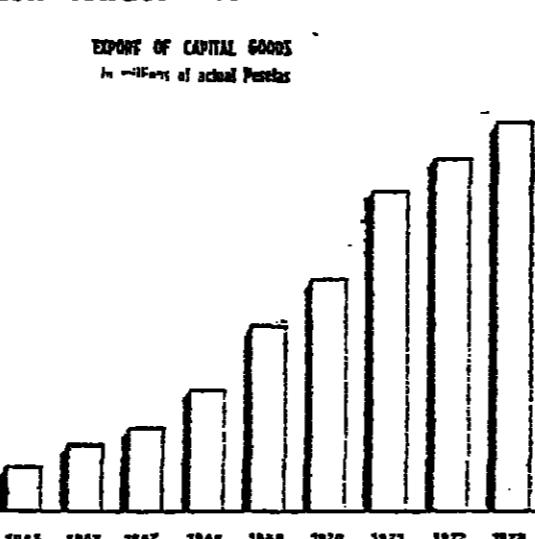
In this rapidly evolving and aggressive market, Spain has achieved notable success, such as television installations in Bolivia and a microwave television in the Philippines. In the field of telecommunications, Spain is exporting cables, complete telephone exchanges, and other similar equipment to more than fifty countries all over the world.

Traffic control installations have been made all over the world, including the U.S.A.

Cement and Construction Material

Plants and installations for cement production have been produced in Spain and supplied to Morocco, Argentina, Romania, Brazil and Costa Rica, as well as plants for brick and other construction material production in various Middle Eastern and South American countries.

It is perhaps even truer to say that capital goods production and exportation provide a yardstick with which to evaluate a country's development, and in this field Spain's record speaks for itself.



against strong international competition. This is particularly true of that sector dedicated to construction and installation in the electrical industry, an area where Spain has been especially successful on an international level. The

Railways and Rolling Stock

Spain has been producing railway material for almost a century and exporting it to three continents. Spanish diesel electric and electric trains, carriages, and every kind of wagon are already in service in Yugoslavia, Brazil, South Africa and Colombia. Carriages have been supplied to Argentina for the Buenos Aires underground, and a contract has recently been signed for the supply of unit trains of highly advanced technology to Yugoslavia and later to many other countries. The articulated Talgo train is a Spanish patent and has proved very successful in service, giving a very high level of passenger comfort.

Petrochemicals, Chemicals and Refineries

This is an area in which it has been particularly difficult to obtain an entry due to very strong international competition from other countries already strongly established in the field. But even here, Spain is demonstrating an aggressive ability to push her way in, and has supplied oil refineries, petrochemical and fertilizer production plants and pipelines to countries like Venezuela, Formosa, Cuba, Algeria, Argentina, Kuwait, Chile and Libya.

Public Works and Mining Machinery

This is yet another area where considerable success has been marked up by Spanish industry. Spain has supplied complete installations for the mining of coal, rock salt and phosphates to, amongst other countries, Argentina, Syria,



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CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31st DECEMBER 1973

LIABILITIES	Ptas	\$
Capital & Reserves	14,900,767.000	262,152,832
Deposits	51,017,420,972	897,561,945
Due to Bank	22,032,367,086	387,620,814
Other Liabilities	5,065,425,502	89,117,267
Acceptances	11,800,948,544	207,616,969
Profits before tax	2,108,342,404	37,092,582
	106,925,271,508	1,881,162,409
Contingent Accounts	84,068,246,765	1,479,033,194
Customer Securities deposited in safekeeping	41,401,170,337	728,380,899
	232,394,688,610	4,088,576,502

ASSETS	Ptas	\$
Cash & Banks	25,977,788,108	457,033,569
Investments	12,618,847,075	222,006,458
Loans & Discounts	53,101,724,632	934,231,608
Other Assets	3,425,963,149	60,273,805
Acceptances	11,800,948,544	207,616,969
	106,925,271,508	1,881,162,409
Contingent Accounts	84,068,246,765	1,479,033,194
Customer Securities deposited in safekeeping	41,401,170,337	728,380,899
	232,394,688,610	4,088,576,502

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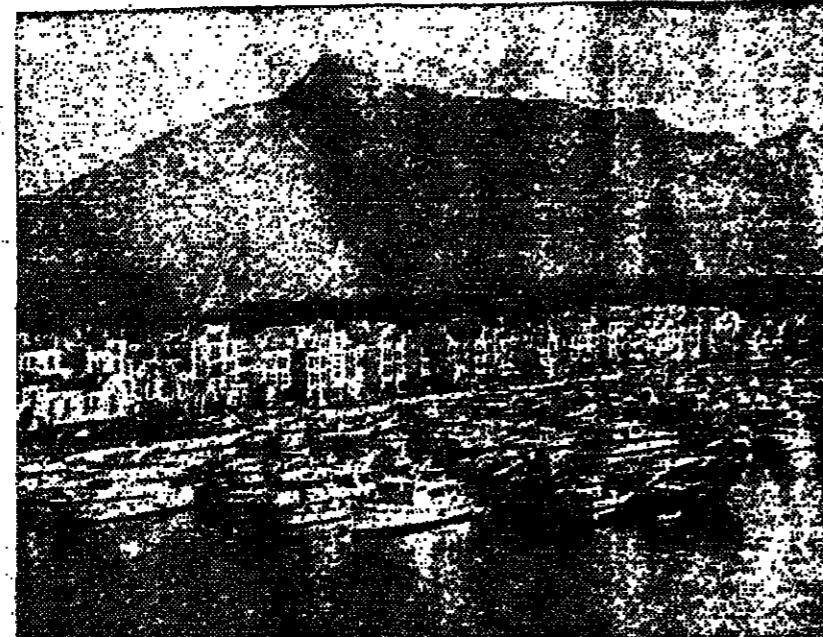
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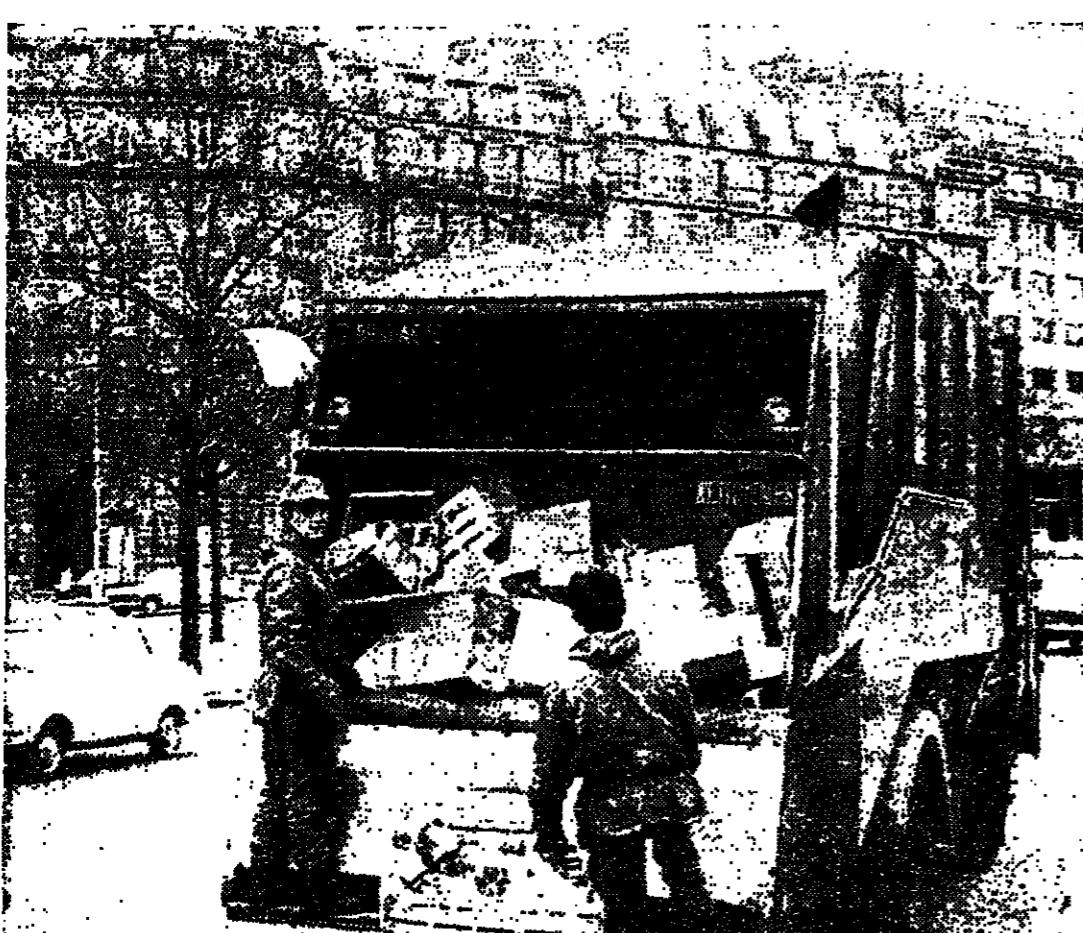


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DETACHED DUTY—French soldiers, replacing striking garbage collectors, help clean a Paris street. The collection by the army is going slowly in most parts of the city.

Criticism of Giscard Grows

French Wondering Who's at the Helm

By Nan Robertson

PARIS (NYT)—The mood of France, particularly Paris, could be compared these days to the great liner named after this country, whose passengers ate and drank her out of existence.

The liner France, one of the most luxurious and carefree places in a forbidding world, was recently taken out of service.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has warned that "all the curves are leading us to catastrophe" during the worldwide economic crisis.

Maintaining a smile, he has asked the country to give him time and, somehow, everything will work itself out. He has been dubbed "the happy Cassandra."

If some of the faces in the Paris subway and along the stores and sidewalks are full of people luging bulging plastic shopping bags, the French continue to amuse themselves lustily.

They queue up for movies—especially those that are erotic or violent. They pack restaurants and cafés and concert halls and art shows and flood the highways with their cars. A week ago, at the end of the three-day All Saints holiday, returning automobiles stretched bumper-to-bumper for 80 miles on the superhighway from the south.

Yet it is also obvious that the French are discontent without being panicky. They see no clear-cut approaches by their government to rising prices, failing employment and strikes that have paralyzed mail delivery and other essential services.

Labor Trouble

The Socialist-Communist left won last spring, after barely losing the presidential election, that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would have labor trouble in the fall. And he has. Strikes are a seasonal feature of autumn here, like rain in April and political truces in summer.

But these strikes, engaging by turn railway, gas and electricity workers, civil servants, bus drivers, coal miners, printers, broadcasters, fuel-oil distributors, garbage collectors and, for a month now, the postal and telecommunications system, are becoming fiercer and more political than before.

The unions last month won a historic agreement that guarantees wage earners a year's pay if they are laid off for economic reasons. Still, this does not seem to reassure the French, who have been repeatedly described by labor experts as "neurotic" at the thought of losing their jobs.

The National Institute of Statistics, however, has just confirmed that the economy is indeed slowing down. People are responding in droves to "help wanted" ads.

Unemployment Up

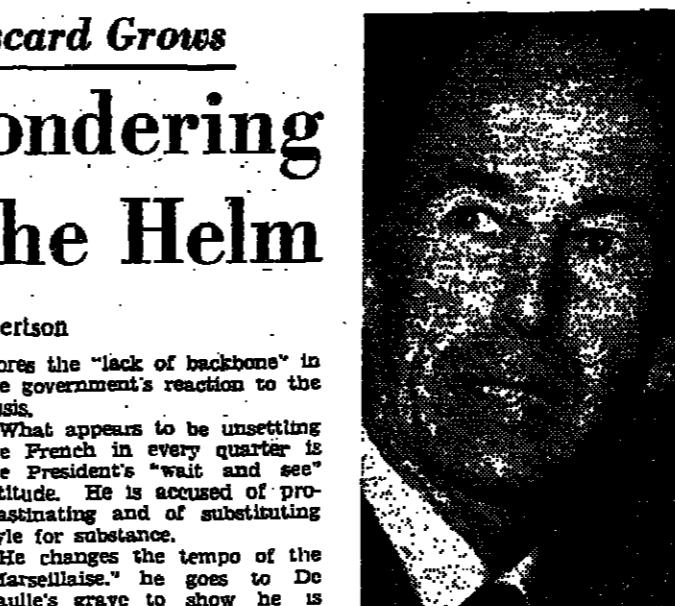
More than 500,000 workers in a force of 20 million are unemployed, up 20 per cent from last year. That seems slight by American standards, but France has long been used to almost full employment. There are renewed fears that the total unemployed may reach 750,000 by the end of 1975.

The left and the nation's two biggest unions, which it dominates, have called for a general strike Tuesday.

President Giscard d'Estaing is being attacked from all sides. Employers are worried by the proposed new tax on inflationary profits. Small and medium businesses have said they are being crushed because of severe credit restrictions.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has insisted that time is working for France. José Bidegain disagrees. He is the head of the national employers association and de-

serves to produce a radio program called "Gay Way."



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

problem has been made to seem uniquely Swedish." He noted, too, that according to his figures, men here live about eight years longer than in the United States, women about 4 1/2 years longer.

A fairly complete cradle-to-the-grave welfare system means that few people are worried about the financial impact of poor health, old age or unemployment, which now totals about 15 per cent of the work force.

More than 94 per cent of Sweden's industry is in private hands; about 4 per cent is run by the government and 2 per cent by consumer cooperatives.

About 90 per cent of the eligible voters take part in Sweden's elections, and there are three major political parties. Mr. Palme says this alone should be an answer to the charge that Sweden has become a totalitarian country.

Mr. Palme said he is more puzzled than disturbed by such attacks. He admits that while Sweden has problems, it also has a prosperous, healthy population of eight million people who live in an area about the size of California.

One of the most discussed statistics about Sweden is its suicide rate (about 22 people per 100,000).

Some countries, such as West Germany, Austria and Hungary, have higher suicide rates than Sweden, but Mr. Palme complains that "for some reason this

is the case."

Mr. Palme said that Swedes "are not confused, though others may be, and despite the seeming paradoxes, the contradictions don't bother us here in Sweden, where our standard of living is higher than in any other country."

A journalist and author, Roland Huntford, described Sweden as "one of the most truly Marxist countries in existence."

But Boer Engstrom, the Swedish Communist party's secretary, maintains that his country "is without question the most capi-

talistic country in all of Europe."

However, both men, although

they are among Sweden's harshest critics, agree that this country has eliminated slums, poverty and unequal medical care, and that it does provide an almost unsurpassed standard of living for its citizens, who have one of the longest life expectancies in the world.

Mr. Palme said that Swedes "are not confused, though others may be, and despite the seeming paradoxes, the contradictions don't bother us here in Sweden, where our standard of living is higher than in any other country."

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Domestic Bonds

	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg	Bonds
AmexOil cv585	56	71	70	70	+1	AmexOil cv585
AirBridg cv585	75	95	70	70	+1	AirBridg cv585
AirBridg 10-29	105	125	105	105	+1	AirBridg 10-29
AirLiner 10-24	32	95	75	75	+1	AirLiner 10-24
AirPac 7/20/2025	23	75	65	65	+1	AirPac 7/20/2025
AirPac 8/1/2001	32	85	75	75	+1	AirPac 8/1/2001
AirPac 8/1/2007	32	85	75	75	+1	AirPac 8/1/2007
AirPac 7/26/2025	7	75	65	65	+1	AirPac 7/26/2025
AirSkin cv585	25	75	70	70	+1	AirSkin cv585
AirSpan cv585	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan cv585
AirSpan 5/25/2025	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2025
AirSpan 5/25/2030	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2030
AirSpan 5/25/2035	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2035
AirSpan 5/25/2040	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2040
AirSpan 5/25/2045	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2045
AirSpan 5/25/2050	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2050
AirSpan 5/25/2055	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2055
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AirSpan 5/25/2065	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2065
AirSpan 5/25/2070	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2070
AirSpan 5/25/2075	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2075
AirSpan 5/25/2080	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2080
AirSpan 5/25/2085	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2085
AirSpan 5/25/2090	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2090
AirSpan 5/25/2095	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2095
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AirSpan 5/25/2240	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2240
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AirSpan 5/25/2250	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2250
AirSpan 5/25/2255	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2255
AirSpan 5/25/2260	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2260
AirSpan 5/25/2265	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2265
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AirSpan 5/25/2370	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2370
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AirSpan 5/25/2385	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2385
AirSpan 5/25/2390	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2390
AirSpan 5/25/2395	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2395
AirSpan 5/25/2400	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2400
AirSpan 5/25/2405	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2405
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AirSpan 5/25/2420	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2420
AirSpan 5/25/2425	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2425
AirSpan 5/25/2430	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2430
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AirSpan 5/25/2440	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2440
AirSpan 5/25/2445	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2445
AirSpan 5/25/2450	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2450
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AirSpan 5/25/2460	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2460
AirSpan 5/25/2465	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2465
AirSpan 5/25/2470	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2470
AirSpan 5/25/2475	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2475
AirSpan 5/25/2480	22	65	60	60	+1	AirSpan 5/25/2480
AirSpan 5/25/2485	22	65	60	60	+1</td	

CROSSWORD

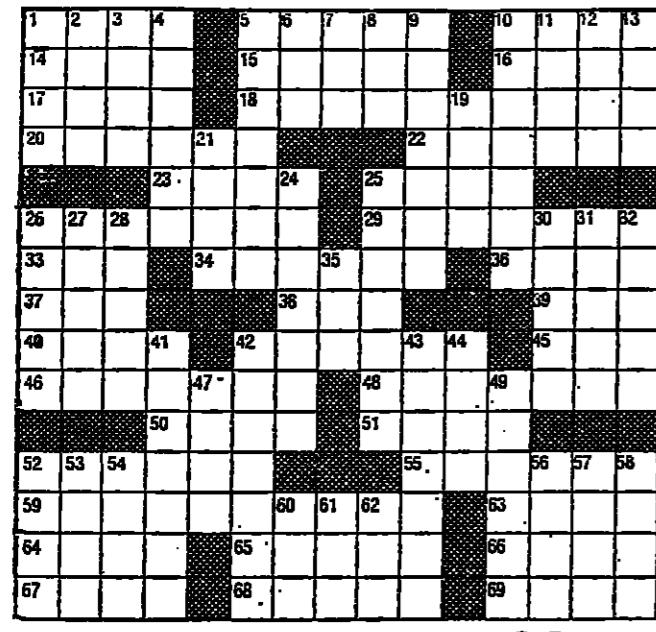
By Will Wenz

ACROSS

- Nuisance
- Greece's Vale
- of —
- Bone up
- Debauchee
- At full speed
- First-rate
- Ardent
- Civil War partisans of South
- 20 Average
- 22 Six-legged prayet
- 23 Combine: Suffix
- 25 Triangular ratio
- Soil
- Vacuum tube
- Insect
- Hotel units
- Relate as a year
- Direction: Abr.
- Not many
- Crone
- Clubmembers' burdens
- Prospectors' concerns
- Like: Suffix
- Unaffected

DOWN

- Initial dice throw of 7 or 11
- Expression of pity
- and bear it
- Annoys purposely
- Irritates
- Hawaii
- Tre trunk
- Speck
- beaver
- Mislay
- Greek letters
- Spacious
- Vigor
- Buggy
- Root part
- Slide
- Monotony
- Artistic grouping
- Large bird
- Item of gym gear
- Set in opposition
- Adversaries
- Food-factory workers
- Overwhelming defeat
- Non-pro
- Confusion
- Carry on
- War god
- Toys
- Worrying
- Brass groupings
- Dutch painter
- Biblical land rich in gold
- Hunters' goddess
- U.S. composer
- Repast
- Criticizes strongly
- More stupid
- Miss Dawn of the seesaw
- To-do
- Ancient city in Italy
- Not up to identical
- Gumpowder
- Jot
- Hammer or ax
- Maxwell
- Spiced
- Past
- Pro



WEATHER

	LONDON	LOS ANGELES	PARIS	MIAMI	NEW YORK	NICE	OSLO	ROME	SOFIA	STOCKHOLM	TELE AVIV	TUNIS	VENICE	VIENNA	WARSAW	WASHINGTON	ZURICH
ALGARVE	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
AMSTERDAM	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
ANKARA	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
ATHENS	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
BELGRADE	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
BERLIN	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
BRUSSELS	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
CAIRO	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
CASABLANCA	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
COPENHAGEN	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
CORDOBA DEL SOL	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
DUBLIN	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
EDINBURGH	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
FLORENCE	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
FRANKFURT	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
GENEVA	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
HELSINKI	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
ISTANBUL	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
LA PALMAS	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													
LISBON	50 Overcast	50 Cloudy	50 Cloudy	50 Partly cloudy													

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices on Nov. 15, 1974

	Bid Asked																
AGE Fnd	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25	3.24 3.25
ADM Fnd	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39	3.38 3.39
ADM Inv	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23	2.94 3.23
ADM Inv	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75	2.75 2.75
ADM Inv	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45	2.45 2.45
ADM Inv	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25
ADM Inv	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05	2.05 2.05
ADM Inv	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85	1.85 1.85
ADM Inv	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65	1.65 1.65
ADM Inv	1.45 1.45	1.45															

*In NFL Action***Jets Surprise Crumbling Patriots, 21-16**

FOXBORO, Mass., Nov. 17 (UPI)—Joe Namath threw two touchdown passes and Rosey Word's interception with less than two minutes left to play to give the fourth Jet kickoff of the game—gave New York a 21-16 victory over the crumbling New England Patriots.

The Patriots, who had blown several second-half opportunities to turn the contest around, got one last chance when Jack McIlroy intercepted a Namath pass at the Jets' 30-yard line with just two and a half minutes left. The Patriots moved to the New York five and were pushed back to the eight before Jim Plunkett's pass, intended for Randy Vataha, was intercepted by Word in the end zone.

A 42-yard pass attempt with no time remaining just slid through Eddie Hinton's hands to close out the Patriots' final game.

The Jets had seen a 14-3 half-time edge dissolve to a 14-13 margin at 10:53 of the third period on the second of John Smith's three New England field goals.

But Namath found David Knight in the right corner of the end zone from 34 yards out at 14:18 of the third period to put the Jets ahead. The bomb, like an 11-yard first-period scoring pass to running back Bob Burns, was thrown over the Patriots' Freddie McCrary.

Smith, who earlier had kicked field goals of 31 and 44 yards, brought New England to within 21-16 with a 35-yard boot at 10:15 of the final period.

Steelers 26, Browns 16

At Cleveland, J.T. Thomas ran 14 yards with a fourth-period fumble recovery for the winning touchdown as Pittsburgh held their AFC Central Division lead with a 26-16 victory over Cleveland.

Joe Greene recovered a fumble by Billy Lefever at the Browns 14 and lateralized to Thomas, who went in for his first pro score as the Steelers beat the Browns here for the first time in 10 years.

Greene also intercepted a pass in the first half, his first career interception, which set up a field goal by Roy Gerela as the Steelers built their record to 7-2-0.

Colts 17, Falcons 7

At Atlanta, Marty Domres caught the Atlanta defense napping when he scored on a 12-yard quarterback keeper in the

closing seconds of the first half and Lydell Mitchell rushed for 151 yards as Baltimore beat the Falcons, 17-7, for its second victory of the season.

The Falcons took their only lead in the game with 2:31 left in the first half when rookie Haskel Stanback broke loose on a 23-yard scoring scamper to give Atlanta a 7-3 edge.

But the Colts capitalized on a fumble recovery by Tom MacLeod and drove 42 yards just before halftime, with Bowe going the final 12 yards to take the lead for good at 10:47.

The final scoring in the game came on a 29-yard field goal by Artie Schuman Linhart with 1:57 gone in the second period.

Colts 26, Bengals 3

At Philadelphia, quarterback Jim Hart sneaked in from the one in the first quarter and directed St. Louis to a 13-3 triumph over Philadelphia, putting the Cardinals in excellent position to win the National Football Conference Eastern Division title.

Hart made the one-yard sneak stand up for the victory that boosted the Cardinals' record to 8-2 with only four games remaining against weaker opponents.

Jim Bakken kicked fourth-period field goals of 28 and 30 yards for the other St. Louis points.

Hart engineered a 67-yard drive in six plays for the decisive touchdown. Jim Otto started the drive by breaking two tackles for a 19-yard gain. Hart fired a 35-yard pass to Earl Thomas and a nine-yarder to Terry Metcalf, who

made a leaping catch at the one-yard line to set up the score.

Dolphins 35, Bills 28

At Miami, quarterback Bob Griese, burning the Buffalo defense with long passes to Paul Warfield, crossed up the Bills with a play which sent substitute fullback Don Nottingham squirming untouched up the middle for 23 yards and a 34-28 Dolphins victory in the final 13 seconds.

The victory, which saw Buffalo tie the score twice in the final period, lifted Miami over the Bills into sole possession of the American Football Conference East Division lead with an 8-2 record. Buffalo fell into second place at 7-3.

Cincinnati, which suffered its fourth loss, scored first on Egon Muhamm's 28-yard field goal.

But the Oilers then thwarted the Bengals' offense, intercepting quarterback Ken Anderson twice, sacking him six times and holding Cincinnati to only 47 yards total offense in the second half.

Steelers 34, Bears 6

At Chicago, rookie quarterback Tom Owen threw two touchdown passes and scored one himself as San Francisco shelled the Bears, 34-6, snapping a seven-game 49ers' losing streak.

Another dubious streak was kept intact, however, as the Bears extended their string of quarters without a touchdown to 19 straight as the league's most anemic offense fell to a new low.

Owen, the 49ers' 14th-round draft choice from Wichita State who became a starter when four other quarterbacks came up injured or inept, started to wake up the 49ers early in the second quarter when he hit Ted Walwick with a 38-yard pass which put the ball on the Bear one. Owen sneaked it over on the next play.

Then he put together two touchdown strikes within a minute and 23 seconds of the last two minutes of the period.

Saints 20, Rams 7

At Detroit, Errol Mann kicked a 37-yard field goal with two seconds to play to give the Lions a 20-19 victory over the Giants in the National Football Conference.

Detroit, which blew a 10-3 lead, scored its fifth victory in its last six games by scoring 10 points in the last 5 1/2 minutes of the game. New York is now 2-8 overall and Detroit 4-5.

Quarterback Bill Munson hit rookie Bob Pickard with a seven-yard touchdown pass, the first of

the four playoff participants to make the three divisional champions and a "wild card" team. The divisional champs are the Florida Marlins (14-6), the Memphis Southmen (11-3) and the Birmingham Americans (10-5). The league did not specify the wild card team nor the dates or times for the playoffs.

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Wide Receiver

The hard-working Shaffel took a 5-1 lead in the first set but Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 5-6.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann beat Shaffel's service. Shaffel summoned Pohmann to the net at the start of the second game and told him to stop talking to his wife.

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